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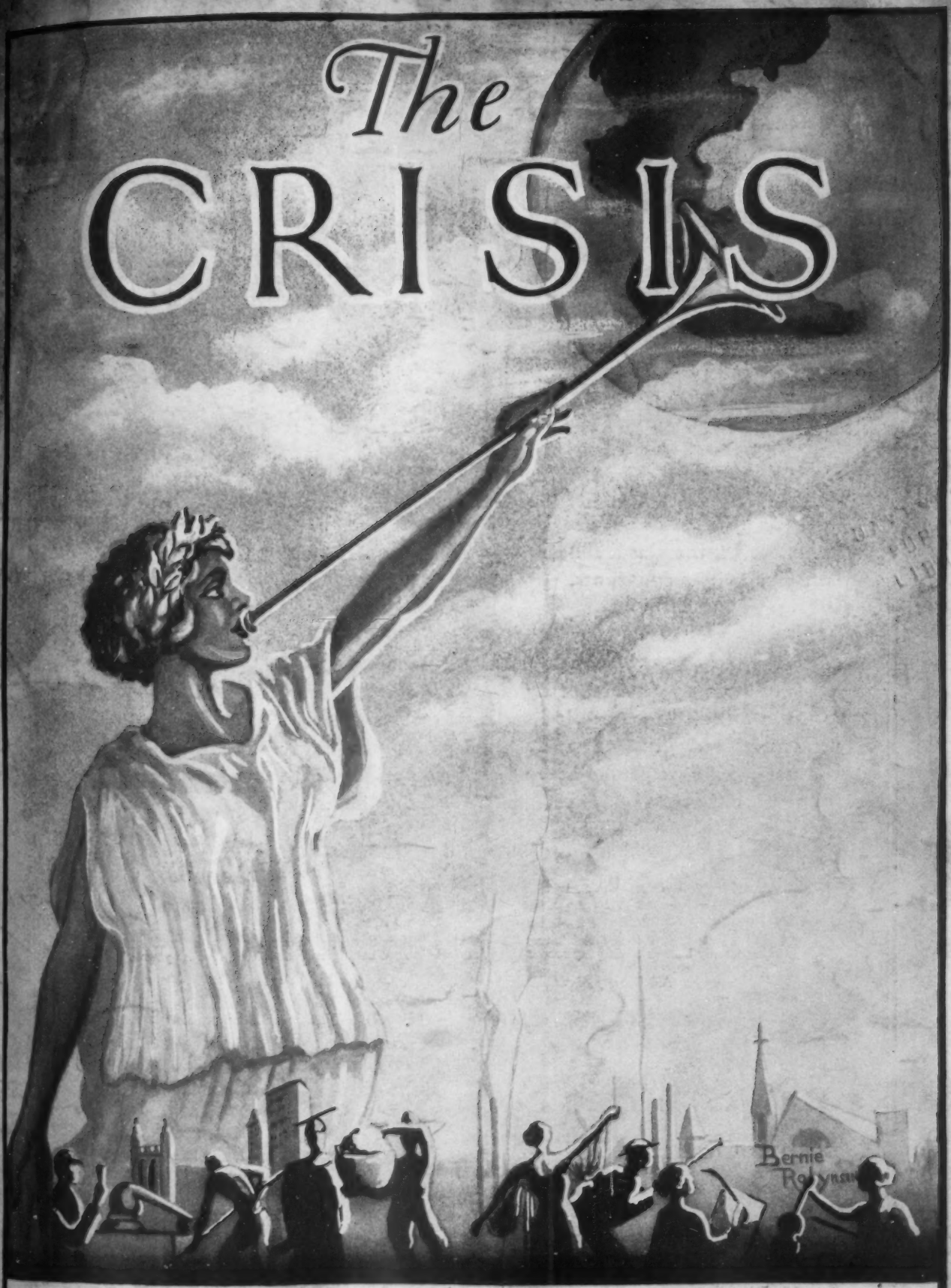
The CRISIS



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THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor and Manager*

Volume 35, No. 6 **Contents for July, 1928** *Whole No. 213*

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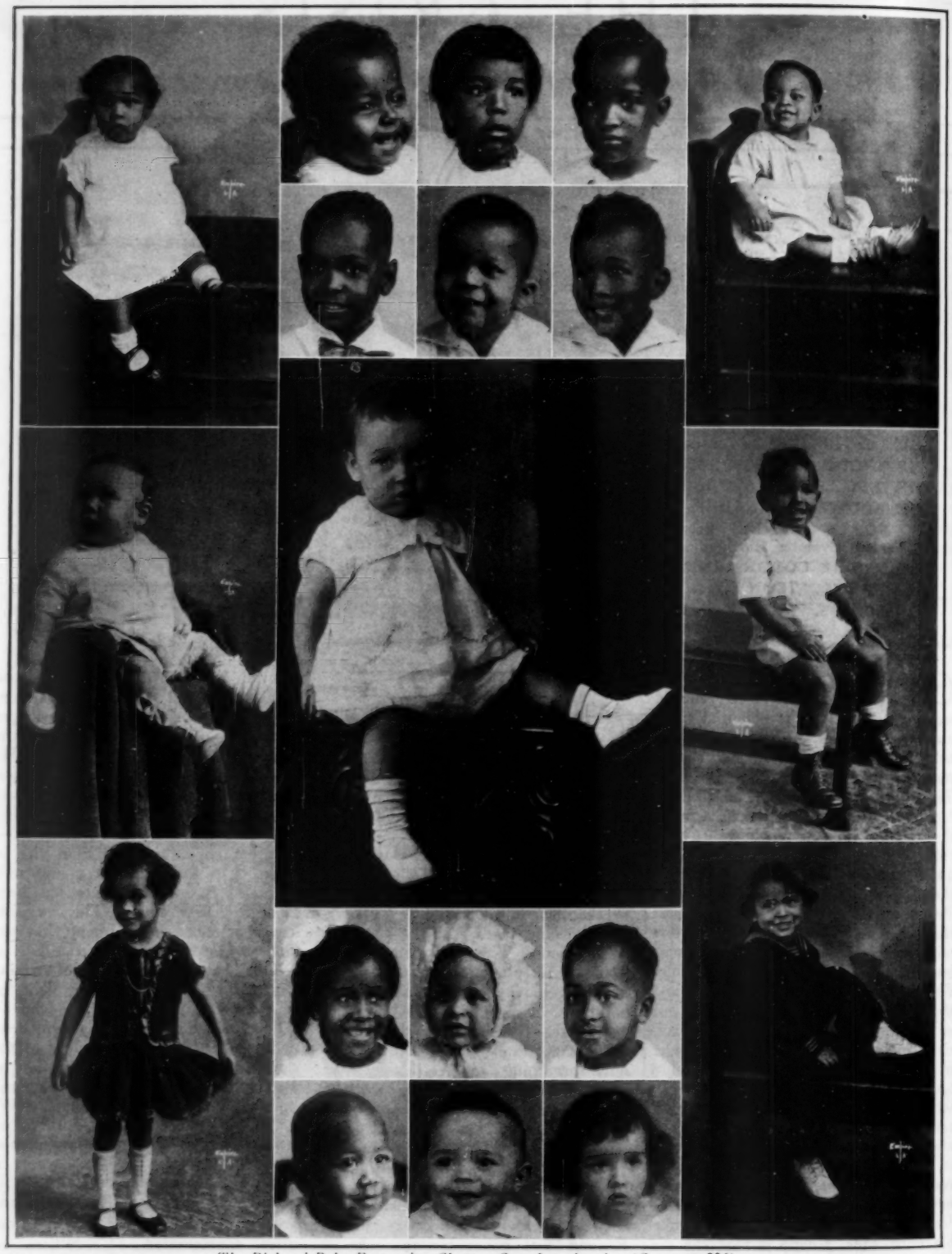
THE August CRISIS will be our 17th Annual Education Number. We desire for publication therein pictures of all colored students *who have made distinguished records.* We shall also publish in that number "Our Negro Intellectuals" by Allison Davis and a report of the 19th Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. at Los Angeles.

As the Crow Flies

CONGRESS has adjourned. We should feel even more relieved were it not for the presidential nominating conventions.—Persons wishing help from the Government should state their occupations in writing. Those engaged in shipping and manufactures can have practically what they want. Persons engaged in agriculture are informed that their request is unconstitutional and that further application is unnecessary.—President Coolidge does not propose that the Government should interfere with prosperity by entering into private business at Muscle Shoals or Boulder Dam. Private business is invited, and urged to interfere with government just as much as it likes, without getting actually in jail, and there is small danger of that.—Gettysburg has just had a lovely homily on peace from the man who has signed one of the biggest military establishment bills in our history and who is killing white men and black in Nicaragua.—The North Pole is not conquered. The only living human being who has stood upon it has black feet. Nobile sails alone.—The trouble with Mrs. Knapp is that she did not steal nearly enough to pay successful attorneys' fees. She ought to drop a note to Sinclair and Stewart.—We hope a hundred thousand farmers will march on Kansas City and make so much noise that the nation will forget Presidents and think about farming.—Congress has given some relief to the poor millionaires by reducing their income taxes and the taxes on corporations. This will make the nation safe for plutocracy.—Super-power has been buying up schools and corporations. Even one Negro university got a dab. Textbooks on the municipal ownership of public utilities are now beginning to read right.—In China, children of six are working fourteen hours a day for 2½c in factories owned by rich Englishmen and Americans. This is the Yellow Peril.—The world was outraged when Russia arrested a group of engineers, including a number of Germans. All they had been guilty of was ruining Russian coal mines for the sake of English and German owners.—Three hundred years ago this year John Bunyan was born.—Christians and Quakers are still talking about Union. They will be, when the trumpet sounds.—Noguchi, greatest of the students of life, is dead in Africa. He was yellow, but the Rockefeller Institute endured him.—The nations are all about to denounce War, explaining meantime that they don't mean it.—The net annual income from vice in Chicago is Thirteen and a half million dollars. No estimate has been made for New York.—The Socialists have triumphed in Germany, but the Government at Washington still lives.—Our hats are off to the striking Pullman Porters. May they fight the first fight of faith in Negro labor.—The purchase and sale of Negro delegates from the rotten boroughs of the South is again the first step of the Presidential Campaign. — England gambles for millions on horses. We gamble for thousands of millions on stocks.—Vilna belongs to Lithuania. Poland stole it. Lithuania wants it back. "Shame on you," cries Sir Austin Chamberlain.—Flying men and women are crossing the world.—Congress appropriated 4½ billions of money. Out of this, $2,750,000,000 was for war.

The CRISIS is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while THE CRISIS uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.



The Pickens' Baby Fraternity, Chapter One, Los Angeles (*See page 236*)

Marylin F. Williams, President *(center)*

Leola A. Beavers
Vice-President
Raymond M. Matthews
Secretary
Nancy B. Balch
Treasurer

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Arthur Browning, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms
Robert O. Spikes
Honor Member
Barry Hudson
Honor Member

(*See also page 229*)

The League of Nations and the Negro Peoples

By MABEL JANET BYRD

THE American public, for the most part, counted in dollars and cents the gains that had accrued to them by the Treaty of Versailles. The American Negro public counted their gain by less tangible means but none the less real. However, it is only now, almost nine years after the signing of the Treaty, that the public mind realises the magnitude of the problems which are the international heritage of the day. To the American Negro, Versailles has come to mean probably the most far-reaching, modern event in the lives of their African brothers. Therefore, I write these lines to indicate the outstanding points at which the League of Nations touches directly the lives of Negro peoples and the consequent effect thereupon.

The Mandate System

IT was in the dismemberment of the Turkish and German empires that the mandates system was conceived—a system that, given birth at the Treaty of Versailles, has had far-reaching effects upon the people of the South Sea Islands, Samoa, Nauru, Lebanon, Irak, Palestine and Trans Jordan, and the former German colonies in Africa.

The Peace Conference assumed the task of devising measures for the protection of these people who were in a position to be exploited economically and culturally. In consequence thereof Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations provides: "To those colonies and territories which, as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by people not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the Covenant.

"The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations which, by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility and which are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatories on behalf of the League."

As a result of the provisions of Article 22 of the Covenant and Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles, in which "Germany renounces in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions", the mandate system is at present applied to all the former German Colonies in Africa.

WITH the exception of a transfer which occurred between the original mandatories and the rectification of frontiers between contiguous areas administered between Great Britain and Belgium, and Great Britain and France, the allocation of the mandates made in the following manner, became effective for C mandates, July 1920, and the B mandates were confirmed by the Council in December 1922:

Mandate	Mandatory	Class	Ex-Ruler
Tanganyika	Great Britain	B	Germany
Ruanda-Urundi	Belgium	B	"
British Togo	Great Britain	B	"
French Cameroons	France	B	"
French Togo	France	B	"
S. West Africa	Union of S. Africa	C	"

The mandatory is required to administer the territory "under conditions that will guarantee: freedom of conscience and religion, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic, the liquor traffic; and the prevention of military training of the nations for other than police purposes and the defence of the territory. It is further incumbent upon the mandatory power to promote the welfare of the indigenous population and have due respect to secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of the other members of the League. Finally, the mandatory powers are obliged to make annual reports to the Council of the League and in order that the Council may be able to examine these reports in a capable manner, the Permanent Mandate Commission has been formed to advise it on all matters relating to the observance of mandates. The main principle of the mandates system is national administration and responsibility by the Mandatory Powers, but in conformity to certain special international obligations. This, then, is the form of government which since 1922 has been responsible for the well-being of over 12,000,000 Africans and indirectly for many millions more.

THERE is no doubt that the international character of the mandates system has had a number of salutary effects, both upon the mandated territories and upon other colonial areas. The publicity given to the reports of the mandatories insures a thorough investigation into the conditions in the mandates from every point of view, and the right of the commission to ask for supplementary information is uncontested.

A case in point was the Bondelzwart affair of 1922, when the Bondelzwart tribe, driven to desperation by the racial prejudice and the unfair taxation of the Mandatory power, and hoping at the introduction of the mandate system for a restoration of their old hunting and grazing grounds taken from them by the Germans, refused to pay the tax assessed at an impossibly high figure. "Determined to inflict a severe and lasting lesson upon the tribe," a massacre of Bondels ensued in which machine guns, aeroplanes and mountain artillery were used against defenceless natives. The South African delegation at the Assembly of 1922 laid the papers containing the story before the Assembly. Mr. Bellegrade, the delegate from Hayti, took up the case, and moved for a committee. Ultimately, the Permanent Mandates Commission made an inquiry and the statement of the Chairman, Marquis Alberti Theodoli contains some interesting aspects of the principles upon which the mandates system is based. These extracts illuminate not only the theoretical workings of the Permanent Mandates Commission, but also the practical applications.

"FIRST in importance come the interests of the natives, secondly the interests of the whites . . . The Permanent Mandates Commission in my opinion while seeking to adapt its colonial experience to realising in practice the principle of mandates, must also express its opinion when called upon to do so, in the light of the special principle underlying this institution and not according to the general principles of colonial administration . . . The Permanent Mandates Commission is agreed as to the precarious nature of

the information on which it has to base its judgment. However incomplete the information my fundamental impression is that the administration of the territory of South West Africa, before, during and after the incident, seems above all to have been concerned with maintaining its own authority, in defence of the interests of the minority consisting of the white population." These extracts illumine not only the theoretical workings of the Permanent Mandates Commission but also the practical application.

As the system stands today, it is generally agreed that it is a step far in advance of the usual colonial systems. And yet there are these outstanding deficiencies. The right of petition almost nullifies itself for natives from mandated areas are not represented in the Permanent Mandates Commission; petitioners are not permitted to present their case in person, nor can they engage anyone else to appear for them. On the other hand, the representative of the government can be present and can be heard at the Commission sessions; the commission itself is severely handicapped by the inability to make enquiries of the conditions on the spot, for it is obvious that the real success of the system is dependent largely upon the accurate knowledge of local conditions in mandated areas. The League has not yet attacked the fundamental problem of safeguarding the rights in native land. If the process of alienation continues, the African population will become landless and the principal reason for the existence of the mandate system will have passed.

The Slavery Convention

IT would be interesting to indicate the various steps that have been taken internationally against the trade and the institution of slavery. There is space here only for an indication of the most important conventions in this long battle of over one hundred years. The General Act of Berlin "bound the signatory powers to suppress the slave trade by land and slavery itself within their territory in the Congo Basin"; the treaty of Brussels 1890, provided for the powers holding colonies in Africa to stop slave trading within their territories and to co-operation with their neighbours in making easy the pursuit of slaves. By the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919, each Power agreed to secure the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea.

Such is the historical background against which the Slavery Convention of 1926 was placed. It is not necessary to say that the results of the previous conventions have been attended with only partial success. Otherwise there would have been no need for the Council of the League of Nations deriving its power from Article 23 of the Covenant, which pledges all member States to secure just treatment for natives inhabitants of territories under their control, to create a temporary Slavery Commission for the study of the conditions. This Commission reported to the Council, in 1925, the urgency of the problem as was shown by the accompanying evils in connection with slavery, the slave trade and forced labour. In nineteen areas in Europe, Asia and Africa there still exists slave trading, slave raiding and slave markets, and 3,000,000 men, women and children are pawns of the system. In addition, the extent and prevalence of peonage, so-called adoption, debt slavery and concubinage, actually forms of slavery—were exposed by the Commission. The Commission, as a result of its labours proposed a new international convention on slavery, to which all states, whether members of the League or not, should be invited to subscribe. It was further suggested that the Convention should deal not only with slavery but also with systems of forced labour analogous to slavery.

THE Draft Convention followed and was sent forth to all member states and in September 1926, the Assembly approved a revised form of the Convention which was signed on September 25, 1926, by 25 states. This Convention contains the agreement by the Powers to take action within their own boundaries and to limit the right of their own citizens to hold slaves; and furthermore, to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analagous to slavery. To date, 21 states have ratified the Convention. And on January 1, 1928, Sierra Leone freed some 2,000,000. On the whole, however, the results of the Slavery Convention are yet to be achieved. The Slavery Convention presents many weaknesses. Compulsory labor may be exacted for public purposes, whether essential or not, and it need not be paid. Even compulsory labor for private purposes under the conditions named above is tolerated until each government decides to abolish it. The international conscience, as shown by the history of international action against slavery has developed slowly. One wonders if the modern realization of the inter-dependence of labour standards between countries will not hasten the total abolition of this form of labour.

Forced Labor.

RECENT years have emphasized the dependence of modern industry upon the class of raw materials which are chiefly obtained from those countries where Negro labor is indigenous. To satisfy this growing demand for these raw materials, ever-increasing numbers of Negro labor are answering the call for production. And so with the entrance of colonial areas into the general world economy there has come increasing pressure on native labour to produce and to create the precondition of production, i. e. roads and railways. Much of this labour is forced labour: that is, the native is compelled to work for a private employer, for the latter's benefit. Even where such forced labour, direct in its method, is forbidden, forced labour is obtained by such means as high taxation, restriction of the use of land, or the punishment of "vagrancy".

The report of the Temporary Slave Commission contained specific references to kinds and conditions of work analogous to slavery, which are found in Asia, Africa and other countries. The conditions which accompany forced labour are as follows: forced labour is demanded for private as well as public purposes; it is called out at harvest time and upon occasions which domestic demands are made for hunting, community fishing, etc.; it breaks up family and tribal life:, it is often not remunerated; when remunerated, not at the prevailing market rate; women and children are called out for public works, and often men old and unfit for work; natives have been taken months' journeys from their homes into conditions far removed from their usual habitudes; head porterage has been a usual means of conveyance of products, heavy loads at great distances, and even women and children are so employed; discipline and punishment, most brutal and cruel are visited upon these workers in many parts of Africa.

The economic, social, political and educational developments of the native are sealed for generations to come unless a draft convention on forced labour will aim at the abolition of all forced labour, except for such emergency purposes as floods, fires, etc.

It is well that the first item on the agenda of the session of the International Labour Conference to be held during 1929 is the question of forced labour. This decision was taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in October 1927 after consideration of the deliberations of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour who resolved that "forced labour should cease at the earliest possible moment".

These, then, are the main points at which the League of Nations touches (*Will you please turn to page* 242)

The Man Who Wanted to Be Red

A Story

By FRANK HORNE

A Fairy Tale for Children of the Earth

ONCE upon a time in the far away Kingdom of Ur there lived a young man called Juda. Juda lived in an age when science ruled the world. Men who had gone before him had wrestled with the problems of the universe, torn from nature her innermost secrets, solved her deepest mysteries, harnessed her to earthly machines to do their work. It was a golden age; riches flowed throughout the land, great buildings thrust climbing towers into the sky. The streets were filled with busy people rearing fresh columns to the Gods they worshipped; great schools rose at every hand where the young learned from the old how to fill their pockets with gold, how to become worshippers in the Temples of the Golden Calf. But these things meant little to Juda; for Juda's people were Greeners, and the Greeners were like the earth under foot and the dogs in the alley.

Now it so happened that the kings and princes of the land, and all their busy followers were people of great beauty, tall and straight with long hair, golden as the sky at the break of day, and their skins a gorgeous red, like the heart of a flame, and a blazing ruby and the western sky when the sun goes down. And they owned the land, and possessed all that was in it, and far back in their history, the councilors and the elders realized that some one was needed in the kingdom to till the fields, and hew the wood and draw the water. So the traders manned their ships and sailed across the seas to a far country where they found a peculiar people roaming the forests. These people wore no clothes, and lived in huts and had no money, but their bodies were strong and their muscles glistened in the sun and their skin was green, green as an emerald is green and the leaves of a laughing tree and water in deep places. The great red men looked upon them and shook their heads wisely and said one to the other:

"These people cannot talk as we talk; they worship no gods like ours; they do not live in beautiful houses as we do."

And others said, "Yes, and they roam the woods like beasts, and they laugh and make merry, but have no clothes, nor books, nor churches. Surely they have no souls, but their bodies are strong and we can use them."

And they all agreed, "Yes, they have no souls and we can use them."

SO they fell upon these people, who were Juda's people, and took them from their homes, and the forests they seemed to love and tied them up like cattle and threw them into the dark holds of the ships and set sail for home. All the way back, these green women moaned, and searched for their children, and made sounds very much like red people in agony, and the big green men, bound and tied, sat and stared like children lost in a wood, grown tired with futile running. And sometimes down in the dark bowels of the ships they sang, and their singing was like the breaking of many hearts. But the great red men on the decks stopped up their ears and said one to the other, "They are beasts and have no souls," and went their way.

And so Juda's people came to the Kingdom of Ur and were locked in hovels away from their forests and great red men with whips, and lashes were put over them; they were driven into the fields before the sun had risen, and all the long day till darkness came, the green people worked in the teeming sun; and sometimes, when the sun was too hot and the labors hard, they would pause in their work, and the beaters would fall upon them with whips and lashes, and curses and drive them back to their labors. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, these slaves became known as "Greeners," and were regarded like beasts of the field.

JUDA'S people had lost their freedom, and their homes, and their families and the comradeship of the forests, and instead they were bound into slavery, crowded into dirty huts, beaten at the least provocation, and still their laughter ran like the rippling waters of their far country and they sang their songs to their own gods. In the deep still nights the red men awakened to hear sad, beautiful melodies rising out of the huts and some of them tossed in their beds and wondered at this thing. And soon, too, other red men looked upon these green women and found their bodies fair, and took them, so that there gradually arose a race of people neither red nor green, but shading from the paleness of a summer sky before the dawning to the soft whiteness of new fallen snow. These people became known as the "whites" and they were hated on all sides. The red men saw some of their blood in them and hated them for it; the greeners, while these were their own children, were uncomfortable in their presence, so in the Kingdom of Ur, the "whites" became the outcasts and the scourged of both races.

JUDA was a "white". His father was a Red man called Moda from a far country. He was a scientist and a chemist of great renown. Juda's mother was a greener who had slaved in Moda's house. Moda had been a kind man. He studied long in old mysterious books; sometimes he worked for days in his laboratory at the top of the house, days in which he neither slept nor paused for eating. And Juda's mother administered to him, and cared for him and fed him. As Juda grew, Moda took him into his work room; slowly disclosed to him his discoveries, taught him to analyze, to create, to understand. Juda's mind was keen and his hand nimble. As Moda aged, he leaned more and more upon Juda, till one dark night, after three uninterrupted days on one experiment, even while he was calling off to Juda the readings on the thermometer, he crumpled and fell before the apparatus. Juda jumped to his side. Moda looked into his eyes, whispered "Juda," softly, like a dying wind in a strong tree, and spoke no more.

And Juda worked on in the days to follow. When Moda had died, they were in the midst of an awesome discovery. Together they had built a vacuum tube, larger, more powerful than had ever been made. They had liberated a flying stream of electrons catapulting through space with the velocity of light. In the path of this terrific bombardment, they had placed many objects and noted many wondrous changes. Placed in a lead chamber at the end of the tube, he had seen the electronic stream change rabbit's hair snow white after an exposure of one-tenth of a second, seen it change white salt to brown, and the pure white glass of his apparatus to a deep royal purple.

ONE night many months after Moda's death, Juda lay in bed and as was his custom before he fell

asleep, he thought of his experiments of the day. That very morning he had subjected three blades of grass to the mysterious reagent he had discovered. When he turned off the current and opened the lead chamber, where the three green blades had lain, were three red streaks, red like the heart of a flame and a blazing ruby and the western sky when the sun goes down. Now as he thought of it, a sudden tremendous thought fired his brain. He shivered with the audacity of the idea. It startled him so that he rose quickly, drew on his robe, and climbed quietly to his laboratory. The moon flooded the room with a silver flood; the glassware and metal of his complex apparatus gleamed at him like some grinning, twisted gargoyle. He pressed the switch and awakened the room with light. He stepped hurriedly to the apparatus, opened the door of the chamber and there, as if to clear his doubt, lay the three red wisps, just as he had left them. His hands trembled as he held them and an ecstatic joyousness pervaded his being. He shut off the light, ran down the stairs to the door of his mother's room. He opened it quietly and looked in. She was sleeping peacefully, and his eyes looked long upon the gorgeous green of her arm, which had slipped from under the cover. He hesitated for a moment, then closed the door softly and returned to his room. He threw himself upon his bed but the wildness of his vision would not let him sleep. He tossed and turned and his thoughts ran riot till the first grayness crept up into the sky. He heard his mother stirring down below. He drew on his clothes and hurried to her room. As she sat upon the side of her bed and he at her knees, Juda, in a flood of eager language, told her of his experiment . . . of his discovery . . . of his own vision. She listened closely, her eyes growing tender as her son breathlessly unfolded his plan. He told her of his hope and his desire. He asked that she help him. With calm resignation, she answered him:

"Yes, my Juda."

He left her and rushing aloft to his laboratory returned in a trice with a bottle, some gauze and cotton and a thin sharp scalpel in his hands. His mother had meanwhile bared her body to the waist, and at his request she lay at full length upon the bed, with the broad expanse of her back uppermost. Juda had become again the eager scientist, like a full-bred hound upon a scent. He knelt over his mother and swabbed a space in the small of her back, and then very carefully, painstakingly with the little blade, he peeled off a two-inch square of her emerald skin. Every now and then a slight quiver of the flesh was the mother's only response. He deftly dressed the open place, placed the precious green square between two thin glass plates, kissed his mother silently upon the cheek, and ran again for the stairs, leaving the door swinging open in his haste.

INTO his laboratory again, and now all his fervor and haste seemed to have left him. Slowly and carefully, with continual reference to his notes he remounted his apparatus; made sure of all the connections, all the supports, all the glassware; made new parts, tested out old ones, checked the electric circuit, modulated its force, tried auxiliary experiments to be sure his apparatus was ready and correct in every detail.

At last all was ready. The sun was already sinking like a flaming ball, when he slowly opened the heavy leaden door of the exposure chamber, and placed in position the glass plates, containing between them the little square of his mother's skin. He closed the door firmly, took one final look at the vacuum tube, then with a last audible intake of breath, he threw the switch which sent the current leaping across the electrodes of the gigantic tube. A low, ominous hum filled the air, and slowly a glowing aura surrounded the end of the tube and he seemed to see the flying ions catpulting into the leaden chamber with the speed of a ray of light. His chronometer lay upon the stone table and his eyes were glued upon its crawling hand . . . one minute . . . two minutes . . . 25 seconds . . . With a quick motion, he threw back the switch. The humming ceased, the aura gradually faded and after waiting an eternal space, he threw open the door of the chamber, reached in and drew forth the two glass plates, and between them he saw a square of gorgeous red . . . red like the heart of a flame, and a blazing ruby and the western sky where the sun was even now setting like a fiery ball. A cry of ecstatic joy arose in his heart. He wanted to shriek from his windows into the streets below, "Eureka! Eureka!" Then suddenly there seemed to wail through the recesses of his mind, the sorrow of his beloved people . . . the sorrow song of the Greeners . . .

Go down
Moses
Way down in Egypt's Land
Tell old Pharaoh
To let ma' people go—

His heart swelled in his breast. He would be a prophet to his people, he would strike off from their hearts the chains of slavery, he would bring joy and peace to the down-trodden. A golden, spilling cry seemed to fill the sky, darkening before the dying rays of the sinking sun.

JUDA ran to his mother; shared with her his precious secret, but she, though she wept in joy at his triumph, said no word, soothing his throbbing head against her breast. How long he lay there, he did not know, but night had fallen and he left the house to walk into the streets. He felt the impulse to feast his eyes upon the things he would change. His path carried him past the dirty hovels of the Greeners, the children rolling and playing in the filthy streets; the big green men, drunk with bodily fatigue, sprawled upon the floors, asleep or hopelessly staring into space; the green women futilely striving for some order in the chaos. These things had saddened Juda, but tonight a wild joy was his; those peole too, would have the beauties and the joys of life; they too, would inherit the riches of the Kingdom of Ur; they, too, would bear Red children!

Farther up he went into the rich city past the glorious houses of the Red men, past their temples of worship and their Buildings of Trade and Juda was thrilled with the joy of it; these, things, too, would be shared by his people. He paused in front of a beautiful bazaar, gay with lights and color. He heard sharp words and stepped closer to the door. There stood a Greener, who seemed to be attempting to buy something. The Red men snarled at him like angry dogs, and when he quietly replied, they struck him in the mouth and the blood came. Another hit him from behind, then several set upon him and threw him from the place, his body falling at Juda's feet with a sickening thud. The Red men turned, not even looking to see whether he lived or not. The joy died suddenly in Juda's heart. He lifted the Greener to his feet; the man looked sadly into Juda's eyes, and saying nothing, dragged his broken body off into the night. Juda looked back and the Red men had forgotten and gone their ways; he looked off in the dark and he seemed to hear a voice, saying

Forgive them
They know not what they do . . .

A STRANGE feeling arose in Juda, and as he turned his steps for home, an ever growing doubt seemed to be tearing at the glory of his dream. Would his discovery make his people's hearts like that? Would it make them beasts too . . . would it make their hearts hard like these buildings?

(*Will you please turn to page* 242)

The Little Page

By EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

Calendar Chat

THE field artillery is now in action with nightly firework displays. One need not wait till the fourth. The fireflies are the wheat and millet field artillery. And July is one of their busy months. We children used cruelly to cram them into a bottle to enjoy their radiance. At twilight our firefly pursuit would begin. And soon our hands would be strong with the rank weedy smell of the silent little glow worms. Perhaps if they could have made some sound in protest we would not have handled them so ruthlessly. As it was, they seemed like animated toys.

When we looked at them in the morning—those that had not made their escape—we would find them like Pierrot's candle in the old song, *out*. The glow of the under side would be cream colored, the plain little bug dull brown, the fun of the fields all over. Yet there were thousands left to sparkle on in the meadows and to lead the children on twilight trips for the little winged lanterns.

The Cobweb

O BUSY spider spinning,
Unwinding as you go,
How is a cobweb fashioned?
I'd really love to know.

Sometimes you spring forth swiftly,
Or next with movements slow,
You climb a strand one moment,
Or maybe swing down low.

Over the dewy grasses
Just on a silver thread,
Building your swinging bridges
That only dreams might tread,

Almost too light and airy
For anything but dreams,
Bubbles or aster petals,
Dewdrops or small sunbeams.

Sweet Peas

THE sweet pea lanes are fresh and gay
And pink and blue and green,
The sweet peas grow row next to row
And crickets walk between.

I'm sure they never see the blue
Or pink above their heads,
The lavender and creamy streaks,
The white and sunset reds.

Were I a cricket in sweet peas
I'd have a lot of fun.
The blooms would be
Lanterns for me
All lighted by the sun.

This cat was left with little Juliett Jones at Atlanta by a teacher who pays the cat's board. Juliett writes that the cat not only plays ball but follows her to school like Mary's lamb.

Our Cat

OUR cat just lies out in the sun,
And raises her forepaws.
She stretches them out stiff and strong
Till you can see her claws.

She's lying there against the fence,
Sometimes she shuts her eyes,
Sometimes she sticks her red tongue out
And makes her whiskers rise.

She looks so lazy lying there,
It scarcely seems to me
That she can be the same quick cat
That scampers up the tree.

Strange Turtle

A TURTLE with a tiny head
And little streaks of Chinese red
Came trotting gaily to the lawn
One summer day at early dawn.
I tapped him lightly with a stick,
He drew his head and legs in quick.
Strange turtle with your streaks of red
And folding legs and folding head!

Pigeon Necklaces

GRAY Pigeon wears a nicklace green,
Friend Tan-and-White wears rose.
A fairer sight you've never seen
Than when each necklace glows.

It's like the light on Peacock's plume,
Or gardens glazed with dew,
Or like green pearl in rough shells' gloom
When tides sweep shells to you.

Moonlight

FAIRIES are children of the moon. They are little folk with graceful bodies and gaudy wings like those of a butterfly. So you see they can walk or fly which ever they choose to do. Every month Mother Moon lets them come to the earth to frolic about because there are so many nice playgrounds here. The fairies, however, like best to play in the heart of a forest or beside a stream. I think that must be because of the music. For fairies like music, too. And the wind as it sighs through the pine trees sounds like a violin, while the ripple of water over stones is like the music of a harp.

The fairies choose night time for their frolics, because they do not like to be disturbed at play. Then Mother Moon smiles her brightest smile to give them a light to dance by. And what a beautiful light! It's almost as bright as day, but much softer and more beautiful.

But Mother Moon knows that to be good fairies, her children must work as well as play. So after a holiday of a couple of weeks, she sends for them to come home. And home they come eager to get to work after such a jolly time. They scrub, sew and bake. And Mother Moon pleased with her busy little workers smiles, but this time not so radiantly as to be reflected on the earth. For her children are near her and such radiance would only dazzle their eyes.

OLA CALHOUN MOOREHEAD.

Poems

By Frances Ball (13 years old)

SMILES

Smiles are like the sunbeams
Darting here and there
A single happy smile it seems
May make a dark day fair.

THE SINGING CLASS

As I was skipping o'er the meadow grass
What should I spy but a singing class
I heard them singing in the old oak tree
And I heard the master chirp one-two-three.

2

The birdies were singing so sweetly each song
I stayed there and listened the afternoon long
And then when the evening breezes had blown
I happily flew away to my home.

SUNRISE

Rising o'er the purple mountain
Shedding far its light
Red and round like a fire ball
Leaving far behind the night.
Thus the day begins anew
Heralded by the rising sun
Far away a rooster crows,
Another sign that day's begun.

The Negro Common Schools In Oklahoma

Second Article
Condensed from the Study
By Horace M. Bond

THE separate Negro schools of Oklahoma are supported from current taxation. That means, that if they have good buildings and maintenance, they have poor teaching, and if the teachers are well-paid, they have usually poor buildings and inadequate equipment.

Throughout the state in general, the Rosenwald program has been of incalculable assistance in school construction. The following table illustrates the types of Negro schools in the county districts:

TEACHERS

	One	Two	Three	More	Total
Atoka	8	2			10
Blaine	7	1			7
Caddo	7	1			8
Bryan					
Canadian	2				2
Carter	8	2		2	12
Cherokee	5				5
Choctaw	14	6	2	2	22
Coal	4				4
Cleveland	1	1			2
Commanche	4				4
Craig	7				7
Creek	24	7	1	1	32
Custer	1				1
Garfield	2				2
Garvin	6	2			8
Grady	5				5
Haskell	2				2
Hughes	5	1	1	1	7
Kingfisher	9	1	1	1	12
Kiowa	2	1			3
Latimer	2				2
Leflore	5	2		1	8
Lincoln	28	3			31
Logan (?)	11	4			15
Love	1	2			3
Major	1				1
Mayes	6				6
McClain	3				3
McCurtain	13	6	1		20
McIntosh	11	5		2	18
Muskogee	15	6	3	4	28
Noble	[illegible]				5
Nowata	4				4
Okfuskee	14	5	2	5	26
Oklahoma	9	3		1	13
Okmukgee	16	8	3	2	29
Osage	2				2
Pawnee	5				5
Payne	5	1			6
Pittsburgh	10				10
Pontotoc	6				6
Pottawatomie	1	1	1		3
Pushmataha	1	1			2
Rogers	2				2
Sequoyah	3	1	2		6
Tillman	2				2
Wagoner	19	5	1	1	26
Tulsa	8		1		9
Washington	1				1

The one-room structures are usually inadequate and almost worthless. For instance, McIntosh County has only one excellent consolidated school. Of the other schools, seven are poor, five fair and seven good. Muskogee has nine poor buildings, seven fair, sixteen good and three excellent. In most cases, the buildings rated as "excellent" are Rosenwald buildings. Moreover, when a building is rated as good or fair it must be remembered that the County Superintendents make the rating and they are apt to be over-liberal.

The hope for better rural school buildings in Oklahoma, as well as improved teaching, lies in the consolidated district. And the Negro schools can be consolidated more easily than the white schools because the financing is already a county matter. The schools at Luther and Arcadia in Oklahoma County, and at Berwin, Carter County, are fine examples of what consolidation can do.

IN the Independent districts, the general housing conditions are much better than in the counties. Tulsa has without doubt one of the finest school plants for Negro children to be found in the country. Oklahoma City stands next, but has an old high school building, over thirty years in use. In Guthrie, the Negro schools are either antiquated structures out-grown by the whites or buildings erected so long ago as to be inadequate. Similar conditions are found in Muskogee, where most of the available funds go to current expenses with little or nothing left for building. Okmulgee has fair housing, while Sapulpa and Sand Springs have excellent structures. Boley has just erected a building to relieve several disgraceful old shacks. The following table gives figures as to the enrollment, rooms and valuation of the school plant in the leading cities:

ENROLLMENT

City	Grades	High School	Rooms	Valuation Plant
Oklahoma City	2,095	243	63	$279,593
Tulsa	1,681	296	53	265,974
Muskogee	1,722	365	47	192,765
Shawnee	167	39	5	
Okmulgee	851	129	25	85,730
Sapulpa	369	57	14	
Ardmore	497	89	15	51,300
Guthrie	448	169	26	93,500
McAlester	321	58	15	26,000
El Reno	195	26	7	55,000

In many of the smaller towns, like Shawnee and El Reno, all the twelve grades of the school system are in one building for the sake of economy. This, however, makes very poor teaching, as the teachers are assigned indiscriminately to grammar school or high school work. In one school, the so-called "high school principal" had a class in High School Latin followed by a fourth grade class in Arithmetic. Such conditions are farcical and a waste of money. Even the large systems have something of this evil. Oklahoma City has a Junior High School and Senior High School in a building inadequate for high school work.

Finances

WE have pointed out that in the Oklahoma Negro schools we have two distinct types of financial units. The first of these and the one in which most Negro children are enrolled, is the *Separate School* system where the taxing unit is the county. This type is used where the Negro population is scattered throughout the county without much localization. The second type of financial unit occurs where consolidation of Negro population makes them the *Majority* element. Here the funds for supporting the school are obtained from a tax on the property within the district, so that even with the help of the state, the taxation on a poor community renders the income insufficient. There is still a third unit called the *Independent* District. In such districts the whites are in the majority but the City Superintendent administers the Independent Negro school chiefly from county funds.

For instance, Oklahoma City, with a population of 145,000, is an Independent district. The white schools are supported by a tax levied on the property within the corporate limits. The Negro schools in Oklahoma City are supported by a tax levied on the taxable property of Oklahoma City and out of this tax the country separate schools are also supported. Nevertheless, both Negro and white schools in Oklahoma City are administered by the local Board of Education.

The system is rather cumbersome and illogical and gives the rural schools a centralized educational system and the city Negro schools the benefit of specialized administration, but the Negro Independent Districts are apt to get a larger proportionate share of the county's levy than the Negro children in the rural districts. The attendance and per capita expenditure is illustrated by the following figures: In Negro Independent Districts, 1925-26, there were 20,271 students on whom were spent $853,484, or a per capita of $42.10. In the rural schools, there were 22,179 students, on which were spent $467,166, or a per capita expenditure of $21.06. In the Negro schools in the Majority Districts, there were 5,873 students, on which were spent $134,793, or $22.95 per capita. The range of expenditures for the Inde-

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THE N. A. A. C. P. BATTLE FRONT

MARY EVANS WILSON

THE following tribute to the late Mrs. Butler Wilson was adopted as the sentiments of the executive committee of the Boston Branch of the N. A. A. C. P.:

The 28th of March, 1928, brought to us the shadows and the solemnity of a great loss and a great sorrow, when the spirit of Mary Evans Wilson passed from earth into the realm of the eternal. Large indeed was the place which she filled in the cause represented by our National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in our Boston Branch and in the hearts of all of us who knew her well. She gave her life to make Boston and America more true to their best traditions; to make all Americans more worthy of their citizenship; to make neighbors more friendly; to bring justice and opportunity, brotherhood and democracy in place of prejudice and proscription, hatred and wrong. She has gone from human sight, but her influence is abiding and her spirit attends us, to challenge and cheer us, to inspire us to carry forward the unfinished work which she so splendidly advanced.

The record of Mrs. Wilson's life is the record of notable service as a teacher, a social worker and a leader in many good causes; it is the record of a devoted wife and mother, who was the comrade of a noble husband and father. Together they lived a radiant life in that home which they made a center of friendship and cheer and of tireless human service. That home was like "The House by the Side of the Road", where they lived close to human lives and were the friends of men.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson worked together constantly and most valiantly in the Boston Branch from the very beginning of this organization.

Mrs. Wilson's soul was stirred by the wrongs that are suffered by the colored people of our country and with flaming eloquence on many a platform she told the story of race prejudice, the story of disfranchisement and segregation, of injustice suffered and opportunity denied, of haunting terrors and terrible lynchings. She told the story of a rising race and its remarkable achievements. She rallied support, recruited members and organized many branches for our National Association. She made friends for the colored neighbor whom the white neighbor fails to appreciate because he does not know him. No crusader ever proclaimed the truth more earnestly or gave himself with more sacrificial devotion.

Mary Evans Wilson

A flood of problems and a flood of opportunities came with the World War. The call to the colors brought into the service a host of Negro troops, who found themselves not only away from home and friends, but often not welcomed to social privileges which their white comrades enjoyed. Mrs. Wilson led the movement in Boston which gave hundreds of colored men enlisted for war service hospitality and wholesome entertainment in hut and homes and club rooms, also counsel and help in many personal problems. Mrs. Wilson and the other noble colored women who shared in leadership and in personal work with her, organized the Women's Service Club, whose rooms and whose admirable service still continue at 464 Massachusetts Avenue. The handiwork of these women and the gifts they secured gave comfort and cheer to unnumbered colored men in training and in service in America and over-seas.

Mrs. Wilson's breakdown followed overwork and overstrain. Her life had been like crowding together the work and the thought, the heartbreaking sympathies and the nervous strain of a score of lifetimes. What a wonderful life it was!

In grateful appreciation of that life we present this humble tribute to Mrs. Wilson's memory, and with it we extend our heartiest sympathy to Mr. Wilson and the sons and daughters in their sorrow. With them we mourn her loss. With them we repoice also in the life, the ideals and the service that she gave so richly and so abundantly and we would rededicate ourselves to the cause for which she gave the last full measure of devotion.

NEWSPAPER ETHICS

THE news that travels round the world over a network of wires, through the air and by mail, to be printed on sheets of paper and distributed as newspapers, is not far removed from gossip. Some of it, much of it is inaccurate. But it represents an effort to find and quickly what is happening in the world. The news is gathered somewhere by some one person. And that person's report would differ from the report of some other person. So, although news is printed in a newspaper as if it were "the" news, it is really someone's report of something he saw or heard.

Now newsgathering and distributing is an expensive process. It is so expensive that the greatest newspapers in the United States, although they

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More Members of the Pickens Baby Fraternity, No. 1

Elbert Liddell *Emma White* *Louise Blackwell* *Barbara Banks* *Harry Milan* *Cecelia Dow*

THE BROWSING READER

Leslie Pinckney Hill *Toussaint L'Ouverture.* The Christopher Publishing House, Boston. $1.50.

THIS is the longest serious poem of sustained and fine literary quality that the American Negro has produced. As Mr. Hill says in his Foreword: "Haiti has come to be a sort of challenge to the democratic sentiments and pretentions of our time." And he goes on to add: "This story is to help fill a long-continuing void. The Negro youth of the world has been taught that the black race has no great traditions, no characters of world importance, no record of substantial contribution to civilization. The withering moral and social effects of this teaching can hardly be computed. The creative literature now building up with such bright promise in Negro America must correct and counter-balance this falsehood of centuries. A worthy literature reared upon authentic records of achievement is the present spiritual need of the race." The result justifies Mr. Hill's effort. He has set forth a great drama with restraint and beauty. It is not a story that will attract the reader looking for thrills and excitement, but those who know something of the charm of which English is capable and who want to read of the developing character of a great black man, should study this poem. We quote one passage, a soliloquy:

To be a leader! What is that to be?
To stand between a people and their foes
And earn suspicion for a recompense;
To care for men more than they care themselves;
To keep a clear discriminating mind
Between the better counsel and the best;
To be a judge of men, that none may rank
In estimation higher than his worth,
Nor fail of scope to prove his quality;
To search the motive that explains the act
Before it is accounted good or bad;
To trust a man, and yet not be dismayed
To find him faithless, going on again
To trust another; to build failure up
Into the tedious structure of success;
To meet the subtle enemy within
As well as him without, and vanquish both;
To see the cause betrayed by those who pledge
The strictest loyalty; to overmatch
The envious with magnanimity;
* * *
To walk through trouble with a heart that drips
The blood of agony, yet with a face
Of confidence and bright encouragement;
To do and do and die to raise a tribe
So robbed and bound and ignorantly weak
That God himself conceals their destiny—
To be a leader! God, that is the cost!

Best Sellers in THE CRISIS Book Shop. May, June, 1928.

Dett: Religious Folksongs of the Negro.
Jessye: My Spirituals.
Du Bois: Gift of Black Folk.
White: Fire in the Flint.
Johnson: American Negro Poetry.
Du Bois: Dark Princess.
Cullen: Copper Sun.

John W. Vandercook. *Black Majesty.* The Life of Christophe, King of Haiti. Harper and Brothers.

THIS is a gorgeous book,—gorgeous in its physical finish and much more so in its splendid message. It is the absorbing story of one of the great men which that mighty little island of black folk gave to the world. The story is done with a deft and yet a free hand. Vandercook has painted a man, a strong unbridled black giant; a slave, a warrior and a King. He has written with truth and yet with sympathy. Note his explanations of that "Count of Limonade" and "Duke of Marmelade", which always caused gales of laughter among feckless fools. The whole story is better than a novel: the splendid court of the King; the marvelous citadel, the economic miracles, and the terrible death. All readers of THE CRISIS should buy and read "Black Majesty":

"The Admiral, a tall, distinguished Englishman, wore his full-dress uniform, but he found himself eclipsed by the splendor of Henry and his courtiers. Painfully he realized that the afternoon was hot and his broadcloth more appropriate to the bleak chambers of Windsor than to the verdant terraces of Sans Souci. Had he not been a gentleman, Sir Home would have been very uncomfortable indeed.

"Christophe stepped forward, shook hands, and greeted him with courtly propriety. Sir Home had turned the matter over and over in his mind without reaching a decision, but the phrase he had debated came naturally to his lips. 'I am honored, Your Majesty,' he said, and bowed."

Arthur Garfield Hayes. *Let Freedom Ring.* Boni and Liveright. $2.50.

WHENEVER Negroes get to thinking that they are the only people in America who are having difficulties, they should read Mr. Hayes' account of the extraordinary way in which freedom, even in its ordinary limited sense, has been withdrawn from white Americans since the World War. The right of education has been curtailed, freedom of speech and assemblage has been made a mockery in many localities, freedom of the press has been distorted into propaganda, freedom of the stage is scarcely emerging from chains of silly propriety, and freedom of opinion is evidenced by the Sacco-Vanzetti case. With all these freedoms gone from white folk, the Negro can afford to smile even over so outrageous a case as that of Dr. Sweet. Mr. Hayes, who was one of his counsel, devotes 38 pages to that *cause celebré.* The book is written with humor and sarcasm and hits straight from the shoulder:

"There will be those who will interpret my statements to mean that I regard absolute freedom as feasible. Far from it. I know that liberty to swing my arm stops where the other fellow's nose begins. Liberty is a relative matter. I believe in those liberties contained in the Bills of Rights. I am willing to concede that these are subject to interpretation, but I object to nullification."

Louis I. Dublin. *Health and Wealth.* Harper and Brothers.

MR. DUBLIN is Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. His book is "a survey of the economics of world health". Chapter 12 is on "Life, Death, and the Negro". Dr. Dublin's whole attitude is in satisfying contrast to the distortion and malevolence of F. L. Hoffmann, the Negro-hating Statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Dr. Dublin says of the black American:

"The pessimism which prevailed thirty and more years ago with regard to his future is now no longer even remotely justified. The doleful prophecies of those who saw the race problem solved through his extinction have been absolutely discredited by recent events. A race which lives in many areas under what are still rather primi-

tive conditions of sanitation is today enjoying an expectation of life of about forty-six years, which is equal to that of white Americans only thirty years ago. In comparison with a death rate of 35 to 40 per 1,000 in Reconstruction days ,the Negro mortality is now only about 17 per 1,000—a death rate about the same as the rate for a number of European countries before the World War. . . . Probably no single American group is experiencing so deep and so intelligent a revival of latent power as is the Negro today. . . . His achievements in America will be ultimately recognized not only as the greatest experiment in racial adjustments ever undertaken by man, but as the most encouraging and gratifying episode in our national life."

Frank H. Hankins. *The Racial Basis of Civilization.* Knopf.

THIS book is a most amazing contradiction. Starting out with a devastating and long attack upon the doctrine of Nordic superiority, with trenchent criticism of the whole doctrine of race, Professor Hankins succeeds in the course of 384 pages, in turning himself completely around and accepting, if we understand his English, nearly every petty dogma of race prejudice, even to the matter of Bean's ridiculous brain measurements and the whole gamut of "intelligence" tests. The book is exceedingly difficult to understand because of endless and academic reference to authorities and because no sooner has Mr. Hankins made one statement than he proceeds so to contradict and modify it by others that his final conclusion is always left a bit in the air. It looks as though the author had started out with two contradictory prepossessions: one, a megrim against Nordics and the other, a superiority complex against Negroes. It is a little difficult to reconcile two such points of view, but the author has apparently done it to his own satisfaction.

Africa is the journal of the "International Institute of African Languages and Cultures" recently established in London. Volume One, Number One, issued by the Oxford University Press in January has just reached us. We are naturally as disappointed in the Journal as in the Institute. The Journal has a few excellent articles: "African Negro Music" by E. M. von Hornbostel and an article on the Mandingan Theatre in the French Sudan. There are notes on books and an exposition of the plan of the Institute.

Chiefly, however, the thing to be criticized is that (with one possible exception) not a single man of Negro descent has anything to do apparently with the Institute or with the Journal. The whole movement is headed by Lord Lugard, who himself has probably murdered more Africans than any living Englishman, which is saying a great deal.

Who is F. D. Lugard? He is the man who stole Uganda for the British Empire and we cite but one incident in his blood-stained career as quoted in Leonard Woolf's "Empire and Commerce in Africa".

"At the head of a considerable military force, Captain Lugard, of the British East Africa Company, (Ibea), penetrated as far as Mengo, the residence of King Mwanga, and forced upon him a treaty of protectorate: then turning against the Catholics, he attacked them on some futile pretext, and drove them into a big island on Lake Victoria. There around the King and the French missionaries there had gathered for refuge a considerable multitude of men, women, and children. Against this harmless and defenceless population Captain Lugard turned his guns and Maxims. He exterminated a large number and then, continuing his work of destruction, he gave full rein to his troops and adherents, who burnt all the villages and stations of the White Fathers, their churches, and their crops."

It is this man, raised to an English peerage and honored by the League of Nations, who heads this movement to uplift Africa! The other persons represented in the governing council are Frenchman, Belgians, Germans and Englishmen. Everybody and anybody except men of black blood or native Africans. Possibly Moussa Travélé, who collaborates in one of the contributed articles, is of Negro blood. If so, he is the only one represented there. It is the old idea of white folk taking charge of "the civilization of Africa", commenting on the black man as though he were a strange animal, writing his text books for him lest he get hold of too strong and heady European culture and thus raising him high enough to support Europeans in idle luxury with leisure for philanthropy and science. Such a movement was perhaps understandable in the 19th Century; in the 20th it is a miserable anachronism and so good a scientist as Diedrich Westerman ought to be ashamed of it.

Boni and Liveright are bringing out a new edition of Jessie Fauset's "There Is Confusion" which has been out of print for sometime. Orders will be received at THE CRISIS Book Shop.

Dantes Bellegarde, the Haitian Statesman, sends us the first volume of a series, *Pour Une Haiti Heureuse.* This volume is on education. It is a history of education in Haiti and a plea for future development. C. C. Boone sends us *Congo As I Saw It.* Mr. Boone represented the Lott Carey Missionary Convention in the Congo from 1901-06. W. L. Turner has written an outline of the history of Liberia, *Under the Skin in Africa. Texts and Talks* by the late Reverened John G. Yeister have been compiled and edited by his daughter.

The Vanguard Press sends us *Don't Tread on Me* by Clement Wood, McAlister Coleman and Arthur Garfield Hayes. It is a plea for an aggressive stand on the part of the labor movement. There are four books on Soviet Russia, treating the status of women, the new schools, health, work and trade unions. They make available much interesting matter concerning new Russia. *The Remedy for Over-Production and Unemployment* by Hugo Bilgrim, is an important contribution to the economic study of interest, but exceedingly difficult to read. W. E. B. D.

IN THE MAGAZINES

LORD OLIVIER in the *Nation* for May 30, tells how the European Powers juggle the word "trusteeship" to suit themselves in administering the "Government of Natives in Africa". Powers among the victorious allies, under the Covenant of the League of Nations, were appointed as mandatories to the "backward peoples" in the former German colonies. Instruments were drawn up, vaguely defining the duties of the Trustee Power. The idea, Lord Olivier says, was a good one, and if it had been sincerely applied could have been wholesome; but since the duties of the trustees were not expressly defined, the individual powers dissipated them as they willed—their own selfish greed uppermost in their minds.

The April mid-month *Survey* carries an article by Charles S. Johnson on "Negro Workers and the Unions". The American Fund for Public Service, through a grant to the National Urban League, is sponsoring a study of the Negro in trades unions. The eleven inter-national unions which exclude Negroes by constitutional provision have a total membership of 436,-200, and control a field in which at least 43,858 Negroes are employed. Negro membership in other unions varies directly with locality and type of work. It is estimated that there are only 65,492 Negroes enrolled as members of the various unions; but this is understandable when the fact is taken into consideration that the skilled trades are the most thoroughly organized and three fourths of the Negro workers are unskilled. It is encouraging and important, says Mr.

(*Will you please turn to page* 247)

THE POET'S CORNER

Gospel for Those Who Must

By ALLISON DAVIS

The Leader

ONE lone bird,
Small and brown,
Singing in the morning
One clear note,

Singing to the high church-steeple
With its needle spire
Pointing to the infinite heaven,
Merging with the far blue sky,

In the fresh vigor of the morning
His one clear call,
Harsh, unvarying, but
Beautiful.

Oh, all sweeter, fuller singers,
All loud and busy noises of the mid-day
Drown his voice;

But in the quiet cool of dusk,
By the spire pointing to the far blue vault,
I hear him singing still,

Lonely
With his one unfaltering call,
Beautiful
With his one clear note
Following the spire.

Fighters

THESE of the coal-black faces
Confide low-voiced,—
Fisherman, washerwoman,
Quietly shutting themselves off
From the pool-room loafers.

Unbroken
By the salt spume of the sea,
Tight-lipped against the whispering fears of age,
He holds her laughing,

In his keen eyes the gleam of one who knows
He must endure all shifting winds, and hate
Of deep-embittered sons of slaving race,
Must outreach
The hunger of insatiate women,
And broken nets at sea.

Her brave face
Softens with a smile,
And light of youth's long hopes and passion,
Sunk away;—

But she has seasoned in her proper time
And grown to mellow laughter,
Strong
Like some far runner turning with new vigor
Home.

Now she is firm against
The tearings of untimely births,
And sweating steam of clothes;
Firm now, at last, against
The pleading smiles
Of brutal melancholy,
Rich-voiced men.

To All Negroes Everywhere

I KNOW lone dwellers on a barren farm,
Who daily drink from acrid waters, rank
With yellow scum and sickening taste,—
Minerals from the dark, deep-hidden earth.

This bitterness they change for health and power,
And stomachs sweetened to their vulgar food,
And now no longer wish
A long draught from the cold, sweet well.

Quest

By LEWIS ALEXANDER

LIKE roses ramble on the ground
And up the trellised porch,
I have sought you all around
Bearing brave the torch.

Now the lengthy search has burned
Out the flaming light.
I with broken heart return
Searching thru the night.

I Am Africa

By

WALTER EVERETTE HAWKINS

I AM Africa:
Black as the wealth of my coal mines,
Black as the murk of my midnight;
I built Timbuctoo and Karnak,—
The temples of Isis and Osiris,
The Alphabet I gave and Astronomy.

I AM Africa:
I am the Sphinx and the Pyramids,
The rub and riddle of the universe,
Defying time and the elements.
Upon the bosom of my prairies
I shelter the caravan of nations,—
I lull them to sleep in my midnight,—
I bury them in my Saharas.
From the pinnacle of my pyramids
I laughed at the legions of Caesar.
Out of the night of my midnight
Arose the hut of the Zulu,
The wigwam and kraal of the Bushmen,
The dynasties of Rameses and the Pharaohs,
The palaces and temples of the Ptolemies.
My daughters were queens in old Sheba,
My sons were the kings of old Egypt;
On the banks of the Nile I have reared them,
In immortal art I embalmed them.

I AM Africa:
Black as the night of my coal mines,
Black as the deep of my midnight.
Prometheus on the rock of adversity,
The nations I feed on my vitals.
I give food to the tables of monarchs,
My coal warms the palaces of princes,
My diamonds deck the bosoms of queens,—
The queens in the palaces of London,
The salons of Brussels and of Paris,
The salons of Berlin and New York.

I AM Africa:
On the fertile banks of the Congo
My sorrow in song I have lifted;
In the cane brakes and cornfields of Texas
My sorrow songs still I am singing.
I sleep 'neath the stars in the jungle,
I am brother to the beasts and the leopard,
The lion's strength moves in my sinews,
In my bones is the iron of my Africa.
I worship the life-giving sunlight,
Oblations I give to the moon,
My gods are of stone and of iron,—
No greater than these have I found.
I build temples which I may not enter,
I garner the harvest but eat not;
I gather the cotton in the Southland,—
Give grist to the mills in the Northland,—
Give gristle and grist to America.

I AM Africa:
I laid down my life at Fort Pillow,
My blood's on the Common of Boston;
I died on the flag at Fort Wagner,
My bones lie bleaching in Flanders.
They lynch me and burn me in Georgia,
My body is fuel in Texas,
They jim-crow me even in Washington,
They mock me even from the White House.
Black as the wealth of my coal mines,
Black as high noon of my midnight,—
I am the nimbus of nations,
I am Africa.

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

MUSIC AND ART

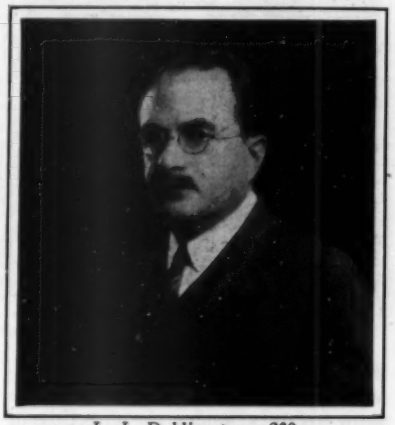
¶ The Greater Bethel Choristers, accompanied by the Little Symphony Orchestra which is conducted by James A. Munday, gave recently in Chicago a performance of the "Messiah". The soloists were Mrs. Odell Stone, the Reverend George I. Hold, Mrs. Inez Edmondson, and Lewis W. White.

¶ Miss Mabel Jones and her pupils were presented early in June in a classic dance recital, at the Armstrong Auditorium, Washington, D. C.

¶ "Over the Top in No Man's Land", a war spectacle, has been presented in Nashville. The night scenes of the Marne, the breast works and entanglements, the handling of machine guns and artillery, were reproduced with fireworks.

¶ Mrs. Nadyne Roberts Waters sang recently at Symphony Hall, Boston. Mrs. Waters has studied at the new England Conservatory and with Vincent Hubbard, teacher of Roland Hayes.

¶ An "Anthology of Revolutionary Poetry", compiled and edited by Marcus Graham, is scheduled for early publication. Countée Cullen is a member of the publication committee.



L. I. Dublin, page 230

EDUCATION

¶ Stanley A. Harris, director of interracial activities of the Boy Scouts of America, is giving a course in Scout leadership at the teachers' summer school at Hampton Institute this year.

¶ The New Junior High School for Colored Children at Nashville, designed by McKissack & McKissack, will be ready for occupancy in September.

¶ The Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga., conferred diplomas on fourteen graduates at its commencement exercises held late in May. The commencement address was delivered by Mr. Edward M. Kahn, director of the Jewish Educational Alliance of Atlanta.

¶ The American University of Beirut, located in Syria, has seven students from Abyssinia, who are being trained as teachers in government schools; and five government students from the Sudan.

¶ Six Negro Students were graduated from the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., at its recent commencement.

¶ In April an emergency committee of representative students from all over the United States assembled in

The Dallas, Texas, Y. M. C. A. Campaign Committee, page 236

Washington, D. C., for the purpose of protesting the foreign policy of America in its relation with Nicaragua. Richard H. Hill, a Negro student of Lincoln University, was present. During Monday morning of the 16th many members of congress were interviewed on the subject of Nicaragua and at noon arrangements were made for the committee to have lunch at the Cafeteria of the Methodist Building, a very imposing edifice just opposite the Capital and the headquarters of the Department of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The students proceeded to the Methodist Building, with the exception of Hill and several others who were delayed through extended interviews. When the delayed group left the senate corridor to join their associates, the others were met returning. Upon inquiry it was revealed that lunch was being prepared at the Congressional Cafe instead, insomuch as those in charge of the Methodist Building Cafeteria pointedly refused to serve a Negro. *Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals!*

¶ Formal exercises in connection with the unveiling of the bronze bust of John E. Milholland were held in the Chapel of Howard University, Washington, D. C., May 20.

¶ John D. Rockefeller, Jr., delivered the commencement address at the recent Fisk graduation exercises.

¶ The special students of the Clothing Division of the Department of Home Economics of Langston University, Okla., presented a fashion show recently, under the direction of Mrs. E. M. Wills. The costumes used in the show were designed and made by the students.

James A. Butler, page 235

¶ Eighty-nine students of the University of Michigan have been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa for 1928: 12 Juniors, 69 Seniors, and 8 members of former classes. Among the Juniors was a colored man, William J. Sinkford, and among the Seniors, a colored girl, Miss Carol G. Carson, and a colored man, Loren B. Miller.

¶ Hampton Institute has announced that graduate courses leading to the M. A. degree, will be given in the Summer School session.

¶ Summer courses leading to the B. A. degree will be given at Straight College, New Orleans, La., this year.

¶ In the recent report of the John F. Slater Fund, it is interesting to note the increase from 1922 to 1927 in 9 Negro colleges that report a student body of 100 or more:

	1922	1927
Fisk	287	531
Virginia Union	123	399
Wiley	177	362
Bishop	88	341
New Orleans	29	312
Morehouse	134	291
Shaw	97	262
Atlanta	91	216
Clark	51	216
	1077	2930

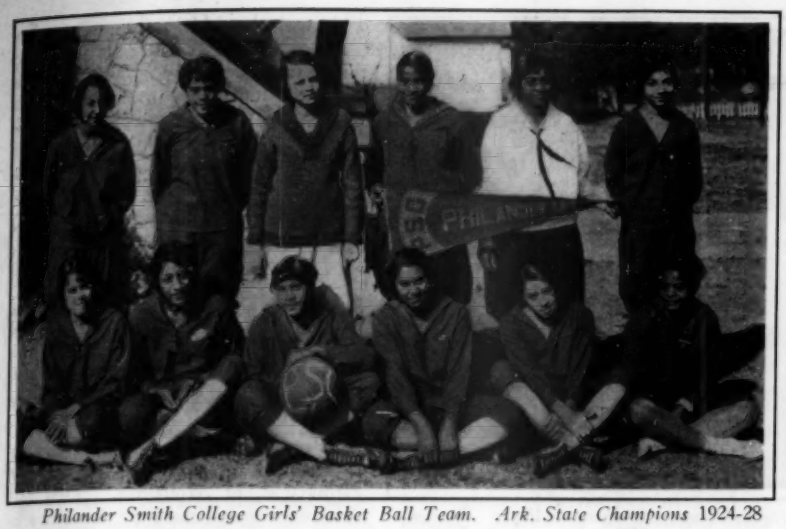
¶ According to a recent bulletin of the Near East College Association, the first volume of a series of books for young people translated into Turkish, is Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery".

¶ Alcorn College, the Negro State College of Mississippi, is to receive $425,000 this year. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of this sum has been appropriated by the Mississippi legislature and the General Education Board has given $100,000.

PERSONAL

¶ Leon L. Whitaker of Los Angeles, Calif., received the J. D. degree from University of California at the recent

The Howard University Engineering Society: Professors and Students of Architecture and Engineering



Philander Smith College Girls' Basket Ball Team. Ark. State Champions 1924-28

commencement. Mr. Whitaker received the B. A. degree from the University in 1926; the faculty and student editors of the *California Law Review* unanimously elected him to the Editorial Staff of the *Review* in May, 1927; and he was appointed to the Board of Governors of the Boalt Hall Law Association in September, 1927.

¶ Ben L. Taylor, professor in the Department of Physics of Shaw University, has been awarded a prize of $100 in a contest conducted under the auspices of the *Forum* magazine for the best solution of a series of special problems in logic. His paper will be published in the September issue of the *Forum*.

¶ The first colored probation officer in the history of Atlanta has recently been appointed to work under Judge Garland Watkins of the Juvenile Court of that city. Mrs. Mamie R. Hamilton, the recipient of the appointment, is a member of this year's graduating class of the Atlanta School of Social Work and a graduate of Atlanta University.

¶ Among the three persons noted for their contributions to civic progress in Springfield, Mass., was Dr. William N. DeBerry, colored pastor of St. John's Congregational Church of that city for 29 years. Dr. DeBerry was honored by the award of the Pynchon medal for his service to the Negro population of Springfield.

¶ L. Emmett Drewry, for two and one-half years principal of the high school at Talladega College, died recently in the Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., at the age of 35 years. Mr. Drewry received his early education in the grade schools and high schools of Baltimore, Md., and took his college work at Oberlin.

¶ Countée Cullen and James Weldon Johnson have lectured during the spring term at Talledega College.

¶ Miss Madeline B. Goode, colored high school senior of Boston, Mass., recently received a scholarship from the Boston chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, which will enable her to enter Boston University in September.

¶ "Bursting Bonds" by William Pickens, has recently been translated into Russian.

¶ William Gilbert, prominent Negro citizen of Nashville, Tenn., died recently at the age of 40 years. Mr. Gilbert, who graduated in 1912 from Howard University with the B. A. degree, taught at State University, Louisville, Ky.; at Southern University and A. & M. College, Baton Rouge, La.; and at Western College, Macon, Mo. Shortly after the death of Mr. Gilbert, his mother, Mrs. Agnes M. Gilbert, a worker in church and club circles, died from the shock caused by her son's passing.

¶ Professor George Carver, well-known Negro agricultural chemist of Tuskegee Institute, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and Spingarn Medallist for 1923, recently completed a tour among the colleges of Virginia and Tennessee under the auspices of the Interracial Commission and the Student Department of the Y. M. C. A.

¶ Forrester B. Washington, Director of the Atlanta School of Social Work, was appointed by Governor Hardaman as one of the representatives of the State of Georgia to the National Conference of Social Work which met at Memphis, Tenn., May 2-9.

¶ Edward Gardner, colored, of Seattle, Wash., finished eighth in the recent Bunion Marathon and won $1000. Gardner traveled from Los Angeles to New York in 658 hours and 56 minutes, about 100 hours slower than the winner.

¶ Dr. Ernest R. Alexander, of New York City, has just completed a course of lectures on diseases of the skin before the nurses of the training school of Harlem Hospital, New York City.

¶ Dr. James Alpheus Butler, Assistant City Physician of Tampa, Florida, and popular leader is dead. The City Hall flag was flown at half mast on the day of his funeral. Dr. Butler was a graduate of Howard and spent a large part of his life in Tampa. He leaves a widow and three children.

¶ Sam R. Greenlee is dead at Marion, North Carolina. He was a bricklayer and plasterer and had five children, two of whom served in the World War. He was Chairman of the local colored school board, and highly regarded.

John Haynes Holmes on the John Brown Rock, Lake Placid, N. Y. Speaking at the Sixth Annual Pilgrimage of the John Brown Memorial Association

Champion Crop and Live Stock Judging Pupils Among Southern Colleges. Bottom Row: A. & M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., Champions. Middle Row: A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., Second Place. Top Row: V. N. I. I., Petersburg, Va., Third Place

SOCIAL PROGRESS

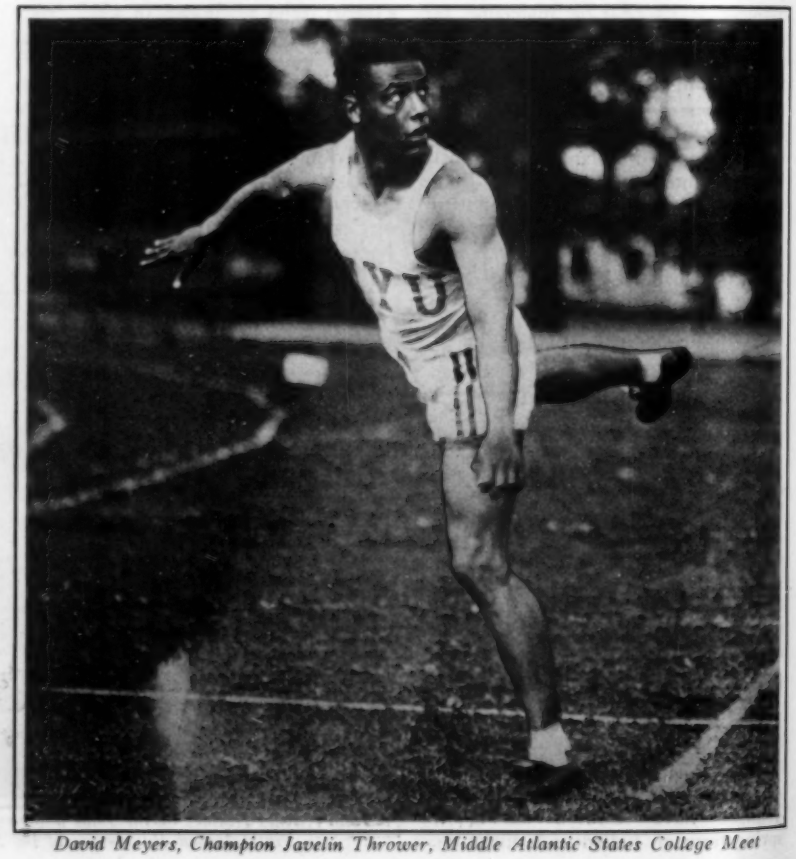
¶ For many years William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., has been conducting Baby Contests in various parts of the United States. By this method, the friends of various children solicit donations for the N. A. A. C. P. on behalf of their favorites. In the recent contest at Los Angeles, the results were so extraordinary that The Pickens' Baby Fraternity was founded and the first chapter established. In this Fraternity, the officers are chosen according to the amounts of money which each raise and all Fraternity members must have raised at least $50. In this case, the President raised $1030; the Vice-President, $681; the Secretary, $587; the Treasurer, $503; the Sergeant-at-Arms, $294; and the two Honor Members, $245 and $215. One of these Honor Members, Barry Hudson, had been leader in two previous contests. The other Fraternity members raised at least $50 each. The total amount raised in Los Angeles was $5,645. In Pasadena $2,389 was raised. In all, during the last ten years, Mr. Pickens has raised $63,500 for the N. A. A. C. P. by these contests.

¶ Colored men in Dallas, Texas, participated in the recent Y. M. C. A. building campaign from which the colored people are to have a building to cost approximately $200,000. The amount set as a goal for colored citizens to raise was $50,000.00. Subscriptions were made to the amount of $77,000.00, more than $16,000.00 of which was paid in cash during the campaign. There were eight men who subscribed $1,000 or more; one subscribing and paying in cash, $7,500.00; and one subscribing $5,000. The $7,500.00 man was Dr. J. W. Anderson, a practicing physician; and the $5,000 subscriber was W. S. Willis, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the state and a resident of Dallas. The campaign chairman was J. J. Rhoads, principal of the Booker T. Washington High School of the city. The campaign was directed by R. B. DeFrantz of the National Council with headquarters in New York City. This was the 14th building campaign conducted by Mr. DeFrantz during the nearly five years in which he has been the campaign director and in which time colored people have subscribed to building campaigns a total of $481,000. Julius Rosenwald makes his usual gift of $25,000 to this building.

LIBERIA

¶ Bishop Robert E. Campbell of Liberia is returning to the United States for a furlough. He thinks that the prospects are good for Liberia and reports that the Episcopalians have sixty-two schools.

¶ President King of Liberia was inaugurated for the third term of office January 2, at Monrovia. Two full days were proclaimed by the Government as holidays, when all the offices, stores and schools were closed and Monrovia was decorated, with illuminations at night. The United States Minister, the British Chargé D'Affaires, and the French, Belgian and Italian Consuls-General were present. There were a large number of native chiefs and a military display. The President and Mrs. King went to the hall by motor car. In his speech the President emphasized education, sanitation, and new roads.



David Meyers, Champion Javelin Thrower, Middle Atlantic States College Meet

S. R. Greenlee, page 235

EAST AFRICA

¶ M. M. Hararwala has been made a member of the Order of the British Empire at Addis Ababa, Abyssinia. He is a Mohammedan, representing the Indian and Arab communities, and is being especially favored by English merchants.

¶ The Princess Yashimabet, youngest daughter of Ras Taffari, Regent of Abyssinia, is being educated in Chester, England, under private tutors. She is delicate in health and is receiving especially medical attention.

¶ There are five million Africans in Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa. Most of the German methods of governing are still in vogue. There are no pass laws and the courts follow native law. The natives form the police force. The revenue is about three million dollars a year, of which over five hundred thousand dollars is turned back to the native treasuries under the chiefs. Four hundred thousand dollars was spent on education in 1926-27. There is no bar to natives being members of the legislative council, but none are sufficiently educated.

¶ Continued effort is being made to renew the contract for native labor out of Portuguese Africa for the South African mines. It is shown that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the wages of the natives are withheld, that natives are held to forced labor for the time of their contract which is a year or more; they are "advanced" supplies on the usual exorbitant terms.

WEST AFRICA

¶ At the Canadian National Exposition, which will be held at Toronto August 24 to September 8, the British West African colonies will hold a joint exhibit of agricultural products, timber, mineral products, and native industries. Films, maps and photographs of West African life will be exhibited; and also a collection of Captain Spencer Pryse's paintings of the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

¶ Angola, the largest of Portuguese colonies, comprises 1,256,999 square kilometers, being fourteen times the size of Portugal. It has, as a Lisbon writer says: Five million "good hard-working natives" who are under the absolute control of the Portugal Civil Administration. This looks dangerously near like state slavery.

¶ A new industrial school has been opened at Bornu in Nigeria occupying 12½ acres. It has accommodations for over 100 boys.

¶ W. R. Harding, formerly the colored head of the Lagos Constabulary, has willed $15,000 to Fourah Bay College.

¶ In Sierra Leone a recent report shows that 20 boys and 90 girls had been given scholarships in 1926. There were 6 Secondary schools for boys and 6 for girls. The net cost of the Government Secondary schools was about $60,000. Comparatively little school building had been done.

¶ According to a Census taken December 31, 1926, there were 7,955,450 inhabitants in the Belgian Congo. With omissions, this may mean as many as 10 million today. To these should be added 2½ millions in Urandi and 2 million in Ruanda, making between fourteen and fifteen million natives. There are 18,525 whites, of whom 11,898 are Belgians.

¶ The life of King Peters of Sierra Leone, by Captain F. W. Butt-Thompson, has been published in London. King Peters was instrumental in breaking up the slave trade. He was captured and taken to America, and during the Revolutionary War fought for the British as Sergeant Major. He finally returned to Africa in 1792 and died free and honored.

SOUTH AFRICA

¶ Between 1887 and 1925 the mining area of the Transvaal produced over four million dollars worth of products. For this Portuguese Mozambique furnished the bulk of the labor. In June, 1927, there were 111,-116 natives from Mozambique in the Transvaal mines.

¶ The A. P. O. Conference protested bitterly against the government white labor policy. They asked for a civilized wage for all colored people, government employees and also opportunity for high grade positions.

¶ The Bishop of Pretoria is reminding South Africa that its society there has been built on the basis of a minimum wage for Negroes. The result has been bad for the whites and there is a great amount of poverty among the blacks.

¶ A special correspondent to a Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* reports that former German Southwest Africa, which was economically self-supporting before the War, has now a deficit of $750,000, and that this has been made for the purpose of supplying jobs for Englishmen. A number of the public utility works which the Germans had planned have not been carried out. Large grants of land are being given to Englishmen who are not farmers and they are also being advanced credit.

¶ General Smuts has been making a strong bid for the colored vote of Cape Town. Recently he addressed a Conference of the African Peoples Organization and advocated equal rights for all civilized men. "The people must feel satisfied that whether they are high or low, black or white, rich or poor, there is equal justice for every man. . . . You have been a most law-abiding people. . . . When the great war took place you once more did your duty and large numbers of your boys went with me. They fought just as bravely and did their duty just as magnificently as the whites."

¶ The Annual Congress of the I. C. U. was held at Bloenfontein. The delegates were welcomed by a former Mayor who stressed the gifts of white people to the Negroes. In replying, J. G. Gumede said "that the black man had played his part well, but that the white man had failed deplorably." Chief Tanala of the Transkei said that his people would not resort to force but would appeal to the League of Nations. "No white men can fight against destiny and the pre-destination of the All-Mighty."

Nana Sir Ofori Atta, Third British Knight of African Descent

THE FAR HORIZON

THE "RETARDED" CHILD.

RETARDATION in colored school children has for years been considered a mark of their "inferiority" and has been a resting place for all persons wishing to measure "intelligence". Now comes Marjorie A. Kemp of the Chicago schools with an exposition and remedy for retardation which is of interest to us. First, because the retarded children are practically all Nordic whites; and secondly, because (quite incidentally) Miss Kemp happens to be a teacher of Negro descent who has made one of the most valuable suggestions to public elementary education in Chicago that has been offered in many years. In a series of articles published in the Chicago *Daily News* Miss Kemp states these facts:

A 15-year-old boy may grade in the first year, but regardless of the fact that he doesn't know square root his natural development of mental faculties and his physical growth disqualify him from matching colored pegs or playing "Rock-a-by-Baby" with children of the first grade and liking it.

Of the 970 pupils of elementary grade in the Garfield school, 1426 Newberry avenue, 674 are graded as retarded from one to six years; fifty-four retarded six and a half years, four accelerated—that is, younger than age of grade; forty-eight subnormal and 190 normal age of grade. The Garfield school is in a neighborhood where 84 per cent of the children are delinquent, according to the survey and investigation made under the direction of the department of sociology of the University of Chicago. . . .

Retardation does not mean mental weakness on the part of the student who has fallen behind the normal age of his grade. Its causes are multiple and range from economic, as perhaps the greatest to parental indifference, illness in early years, birth where there were no school advantages and other environment and social causes.

She cites a series of facts concerning parents, children and crime which adequately and thoroughly explain retardation and she suggests a simple expedient of keeping school houses open from three to six with supervised work, instead of driving the children out upon the street. The *News* comments editorially:

Specialists in the field of research in juvenile behavior, sociologists, criminologists and educators should give careful attention to the subject of retardation in the education of boys and girls. The relation of that injurious condition to the problem of juvenile delinquency and crime is startlingly direct. The series of articles on this subject lately contributed to the *Daily News* by a teacher in Chicago's elementary schools contained data which no educator or student of the evolution of criminals can afford to overlook.

Those responsible for the administration of the public-chool system of Chicago would do a worthy service to the community and a great kindness to city children if they would apply themselves to the solution of the problems related to retardation in educational training. No large sum of money would be required to conduct an investigation for the purpose of obtaining data sufficient to prove or disprove the contention which was set forth in the series of articles by the earnest teacher who has presented in *The Daily News* the results of her observations.

PREJUDICE IN PANAMA

WE have received a letter, which the writer hesitated to send, because "it does us few colored Americans no good to report anything these Crackers do, unless we are ready to take ship. But I just want you to get an idea of certain conditions here. In fact, no one, white or black, stays here if he talks too much. So if you mention any of this, please leave the name out of it." . . .

Of course it is a foregone conclusion in the Canal Zone, that where the U. S. sentiment and law prevail, we expect, wherever the American white man has the least bit of authority, to be faced and embarrassed by this question, and now that it has become so pronounced in a Latin country, a Negro must expect to meet it and prepare to fight it wherever he goes.

In the Young Women's Christian Association, which should be termed in large letters as the Young Women's Segregation Association, it is an established fact that whites and blacks must be kept as far apart as possible.

Mrs. ——— for several years has been a supposed member of some kind of a Board and in charge of the colored work, which work has been a credit to the organization, but never once has she been invited, asked, or allowed to attend a meeting of said Board, where important matters are discussed and views are given in connection with the carrying on of the work; she is colored.

The Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. is also misnamed, for it was only a few weeks ago they refused to serve me a glass of soda water, unless I was willing to take it outside into the street and drink it. White civilians, foreigners or what not can go in, drink up and eat up the building, if they want to; but I am colored, I must take mine into the street. I took the matter up with Mr. Cunningham, the Secretary, but he, as all the rest of them, puts it on the other fellow, and is unwilling to take a stand against the deviltry himself.

But I think the climax of it all is the Catholic Church. "A man is known by his works", so are organizations, and denominations. Please note the clippings I am enclosing herewith. I have some friends whose children were affected by this discriminatory act. [i. e., the Christian Brothers of St. Joseph's Catholic College have turned out all Negro children.]

Colored West Indians donate large sums of money here for the support of the Catholic Church. This is an undeniable fact.

In another church here, not Catholic, however, they have white people meeting at one hour with a white minister preaching to them, and at another hour, the Negroes meet under that same roof for their services, which are conducted by another white minister of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and yet these Negroes continue in large numbers to fall for that kind of stuff. They seem to like it.

I sometimes wonder wherein does it profit a Negro to be a Christian if the white man is also a Christian. Both are right I guess.

Racial discrimination therefore, with its foundation rooted in the heart of the American white man, and at the base of the Stars and Stripes, is destined to spread its poisoning influence throughout the length and breadth of the world. The Darker Peoples then, as one grand united army, must prepare to meet and repel this deadly enemy to human justice.

THEODORE BERRY

WE quote the following from the column of Alfred Segal in the *Cincinnati Post*:

It was the first time it had ever happened: The leading orators of the University of Cincinnati had assembled for the annual contest of oratory, and a colored boy was chosen the best the other night.

Theodore Berry had come to this triumph over all the thorns that beset the way of the Negro. Poverty and underprivilege and prejudice have encumbered his feet.

* * *

He was born in the Negro section of the West End which is a bitter world to be born in. Long ago the last (*Will you please turn to page* 248)

Postscript

by W. E. B. Du Bois

KRIGWA 1928

On Page 76 of the MARCH CRISIS and on Page 133 of the APRIL CRISIS we have already announced two sets of prizes for 1928.

First, the Charles Waddell Chesnutt Honoraria. These are prizes of $25, $15 and $10 awarded each month for one year beginning with the APRIL number. We are pleased to announce of prizes for June, 1928:

First Prize. Poem. "Desire", by Marjorie Marshall $25.00
Second Prize. Poem. "Hope", by Georgia Douglas Johnson $15.00
Third Prize. Cover. "A Jungle Nymph", by Alan R. Freelon $10.00

Second, Economic Prizes offered by 5 Negro banks and 7 Negro insurance societies as follows:

One First Prize.....	$200.
One Second Prize	150.
One Third Prize	100.
Two Fourth Prizes	50. each
Eight Prizes for Honorable Mention	25. each
A total of	$750.

Entries for these prizes close December 31, 1928, and the awards will be announced in the early spring of 1929.

Read this and the two previous announcements carefully. If you have further specific questions, write the Editor.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

THE CRISIS proposes to take unusual interest in the Presidential Campaign. We believe that the Negro has at last become of political age. That the days of tutelage and blarney are over, and that Americans of Negro descent are facing the necessity of voting intelligently, according to their convictions, and regardless of party. We believe it is the duty of THE CRISIS, as the oldest organ of independent opinion among American Negroes to present to these voters carefully gathered and accurate information concerning candidates. Therefore, in the August, September, October and November numbers of THE CRISIS, we are going over the candidates and the political conditions in every section of the United States, in order to hold up to Negro voters the records and the promises of those persons who seek their franchise. We believe that these numbers of THE CRISIS and this enterprise will be of unusual value to all readers.

VISITORS

TO the hard worker in a great modern city the problem of the casual visitor is baffling. No one needs visitors more than he: he needs the enlivening and quickening contact with the world outside the office. He needs to keep human and to resist the mechanical trend of his city routine. He needs the knowledge that comes by word of mouth to correct and make real the printed page.

On the other hand, if visitors want to greet a man, it is because he has done something—has thought, written, acted, inspired. And if a man is going to do anything today in New York, on Fifth Avenue, in a modern office, he must have periods of quiet, intensive, uninterrupted work.

Here comes the Visitor. He knows and appreciates what the Worker is doing. He wants to see him, to know him, to tell him. The Worker needs to be told. He works in a strange unmeaning silence. His voice has no echoes. No one seems to listen. No one cares—What's the use? And then—in bursts the Visitor with outstretched hand and shining eyes and joy and laughter in his voice! The world lives and moves again.

But—both Visitor and Worker must have some modicum of common sense. The Visitor blows in town on holiday. He sleeps well, eats heartily and at eleven A. M. says gaily: "Now for THE CRISIS office!" But pause, friend. Why not just go to the 'phone and say: "I'm in town. Want to see you. When are you free?" And the editor responds: "Could you come at 2? Good!" All is well. Both are happy. Both are helped.

But if the Editor is not asked and you burst in on his poised pen; if you interrupt a carefully arranged morning or a happy thought surging to be born —if you do this for no other reason but that you are too lazy to arrange a mutually convenient time—well, the Editor may be unhappy. He may think that his convenience has a right to be considered as well as yours.

I was sitting in my office with a helper reading the stone-proof of the magazine: last day, last hour. It must be down at 5 or the schedule of a great printing house with 25 magazines to print would be thrown out of kilter, 800 agents would await a late magazine, and 100,000 readers would yell: "C.P.T.". We were working like hell with an hour to finish an hour and a half's work.—

"Miss Blink and Miss Blank of Seattle, to see the Editor."

Frankly I am furious. The Misses B. and B. could just as easily have called an hour later or an hour earlier. Three minutes on the telephone could have arranged a delightful visit with two intelligent and educated women whom I needed to see and question and explain. One knew Youth—mysterious, prophetic, eternal Youth. And one knew Art, subtle, intriguing trick of thought—beauty of way and mean. I could learn something of both—but not then and now—for a Ghost with dripping hands hovered above me and I had to finish that proof.

Well—I did not see them. As a result, I lost two good and helpful friends. In vain did I write next day explanation and apology. They were insulted to the last degree. Selah.

I am not altogether blameless. I often discount human facts in comparison with divine thoughts. I cannot jump readily from the understanding mind to the glad hand. And yet, frank and sympathetic comprehension of my problem and of the problem of the Visitor might bring mutual understanding.

The problem has many attempted solutions: sound proof, inner sanctums which leave the public office frankly empty—"Stepped out"; "in conference"; staring printed signs about not being at home except at such and such hours; secret bells, like Bismark's to summon oneself to mythical appointments; or alibis like that of a friend of mine. I used to find him easily ensconsed in his office with smiles and open door. The public was cordially welcome, whether on business or with-

out—crank, book agent or prophet, for a few minutes or a few hours.

"How do you do it?" I gasped, aghast.

"Just waste the day," he grinned. "Go home to dinner; take a nap, and work from Midnight to 4 A. M.!"

"H'm!" I remarked. Two years later he had a stroke of paralysis.

I have a colleague across the way. I have seen him stagger out of his office at noon with death in his eye—Death of a Big Job—murder of a fine idea. Some friend had dropped in "just for a minute" and staid an hour!

And so, let's get together on this thing. I want to see you, Visitor, I really do. But can't we compromise on the hour, if not the day? I'll go half way—honest, I will.

Never mind Me, but respect my Work. My Work is cold, calm, relentless. It will be done now or never. It is merciless. It glares at me cruel-kind, malignant-gracious:

"Tuesday's Work undone? Good! Here's Wednesday's!"

I shriek in vain, wring my hands—"But Tuesday?"

The Work answers, very softly and smooth:

"There is no Tuesday. Tuesday is dead. Dead forever and forever. And Monday and last week and year 1927."

"But Tuesday's work is not done," I wail, and it echoes:

"It shall never be done. Here is Today and Wednesday and this year. They are yours. Work or die."

Sometimes I seek to fool my Master, Work. I enter stealthily Wednesday, lugging Tuesday's undone task beneath my vest. He says no word. His face is grey and grim. I know I can never deceive my Master.

And yet often, when the finished Deed stands sleek before me, clothed like a Book, an Editorial, a Speech, a Letter,—I sigh and say:

"I have bought you with my Friends—and I have but few left."

Not me, not me, Lord Visitor, craves your thoughtful sympathy and co-operation, but the Master.

If we cajole him and seek to do his will, he may nod uneasily and sleep, snore and dream! Ah, when my Work dreams, that is the Kingdom and the Power and the Glory of my friends. Then we will smoke and eat and carouse and make love and play. He will awake to find us more than ready and wild with waiting.

Happy are the workless and the Idle, who can just enjoy and need not think! But I, (woe is me!) I am the grandson of a Seventh Son, born with a Veil. From all Eternity I am sentenced to toil—and to love it.

BEN BESS

A BLACK man of South Carolina owned a farm and had a white family as tenants in 1914. With the husband's tacit consent, he was intimate with the white woman. When he determined not to re-rent them their land the following year, the woman, at the husband's command, accused the black owner of rape. The jury hesitated. The mob threatened lynching. So Ben Bess was convicted on the testimony of the woman and sentenced to 30 years in the penitentiary. He served 13 years. The South Carolina penitentiary is one of the filthiest and most degrading places of punishment in the world. It has been denounced in a report of white South Carolina citizens. No man could serve 13 years in such a place and be aught but a physical, mental and moral wreck.

In May, 1928, the white woman came forward and made this voluntary oath to the Governor:

"I am ....., of the county and state aforesaid, and the prosecutrix in the case of the state against Ben Bess, charging him with assaulting and ravishing me, on which charge he was convicted in June, 1915, at Florence, South Carolina, and sentenced to serve 30 years. Realizing that I have not much longer to live, hereby desire as nearly as possible to undo the great wrong I have done this Negro, the said Ben Bess, and I hereby declare that my testimony upon the trial of this case was untrue and that Ben Bess should not be serving any sentence therefor."

Ben Bess has tuberculosis. His farm and all his property have gone to the lawyers. He is being released today under "suspended sentence". There is every reason to believe that in hundreds of similar cases in the South, which have had no such revelation, the black partners of white paramours are still rotting in jail or dead at the hands of a lynching mob.

CO-OPERATION

ALMOST from the beginning THE CRISIS has preached economic co-operation. We started a campaign 10 years ago in August 1917. A CRISIS Editorial said:

"Shall we try the old paths of individual exploitation, develop a class of rich and grasping brigands of Industry, use them to exploit the mass of the black laboring people and reproduce in our own group all the industrial Hell of old Europe and America? No! This method has been advocated but it has been advocated by people who did not realize the new spirit that has come to the industrial world. Slowly and with great difficulty this new spirit is going to work itself out in the white world; but if we American Negros are keen and intelligent we can evolve a new and efficient industrial co-operation quicker than any other group of people, for the simple reason that our inequalities of wealth are small, our group loyalty is growing stronger and stronger, and the necessity for a change in our industrial life is becoming imperative. Think of the teeming thousands, not to say millions, of colored workingmen who are literally mad to get simply the ordinary decencies of employment, who are anxious and eager for proper industrial leadership on the part of their own people.

"Brethren, the door of opportunity is open before us, leading to such kingdoms as neither Alexander nor Napoleon ever dreamed of."

For a year we continued this preaching of consumers co-operation culminating in August 1918 with a meeting of representatives of seven states in THE CRISIS office to forward such a movement. Out of this grew a number of experiments—the grocery stores of Memphis, one or two efforts in West Virginia—between 25 and 50 in all. Nearly all failed after some initial success, partly because some became profit-making shops and not co-operative, and others went down before the competition of the Chain store. One flickering ray of hope remained: R. P. Sims of Bluefield, West Virginia, wrote in August, 1920:

"What do you think of suggesting through the columns of THE CRISIS, the possibility of training persons in the co-operative idea by having the schools organize such ventures for the purpose of handling student supplies and also of giving some definite attention to this subject in the work in economics?"

The experiment was made in Sims' own school and its striking results told in the July, 1927, CRISIS by W. E. Matney, who developed the idea. That summer a second conference was held in THE CRISIS office and in the last May CRISIS we returned to the subject suggesting a program broader and more embracing that consumer's co-operation and suggesting that unless the American Negro begin some such broad co-operative program he is doomed to serfdom.

Manufacturing and consumer's co-operation, based on a business training in co-operation, is the economic program which THE CRISIS proposes to advocate from now on. A conference will probably be held in New York this summer. If you are interested, write.

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League of Nations

(*Continued from page* 224)

the lives of Negro peoples—the Mandates system, the Slavery Convention and the approaching Forced Labour Convention. It is impossible to remain indifferent to the organization which is controlling the destinies of 12,000,000 Negroes directly and millions more indirectly. Participation in the development of our African brothers could only be directly achieved by representation on the Mandate Commission; but indirectly the methods of educational and economic development of the American Negro are being used as models for use in Mandated areas, and no little attention is paid to the American Negro's life, his difficulties, and his achievements to serve as guideposts, in making the Mandates system "the sacred trust of civilization".

Wanted To Be Red

(*Continued from page* 226)

. . . these tortuous doubts swamped his mind and filled him with a great fear. Back he went through the streets of the Greeners and he heard the deep, joyous laughter of his people, the abandon and hope of their singing, the ecstatic cries of the children as they played in the streets. From far down the road, he heard them chanting:

My Lord's
Gonna move this wicked race
O Lord
This wicked race
Gonna raise up a nation
Shall obey . . .

He stood listening for a long space at his doorway. He turned and climbed the steps like a man grown suddenly old and weary of his heavy burden. At the door of his mother's room, he paused. It was late but he could hear her and he went in. She looked into his face, and saw the sadness written there. She again said no word, but drew his head again upon her breast, and as he sobbed as though his heart had broken, she held him tightly, and in her eyes a strange light burned. After a long space, he left her silently, and this time his step upon the stairs was firmer and his eyes again flashed brightly. He stepped into his beloved laboratory which he had left so triumphantly but a short space before. He pressed the light button and walked up to the gleaming apparatus. He looked at it long and lovingly. His gaze travelled along the stone-topped table, and stopped suddenly upon the thick book of notes

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that still lay open where he had left it. There lay all of the heart-aches, all the successes, all the milestones along the weary march of his discovery. There lay the liberation of a race, the freedom of a people. For but a moment he paused, then with a quick movement, closed the book, lifted it from the table and carried it to the side of the room where his bunsen flame was still burning. He thrust its pages into the flame, and as the thin smoke arose, he felt as though his dreams, and Moda's too, were dying there. He held it in his fingers till the flames licked too close. Then he pitched it under the hood, and watched it long till the embers died in the ashes. With the last spark, something seemed to fade in his brain, and he stood dazed and weakened at the thing he had done. He turned back to his table and his apparatus. His fingers toyed absently with some colored bits of cloth, remnants of some past experiment. Something he saw aroused him. A new thought, a fresh question awoke in his brain. He hurriedly made a few adjustments, mounted a piece of colored cloth and threw his switch. He reached down into a drawer of the table, took out a clean, fresh notebook, and after reading the thermometer, began writing . . .

"It is noticed that at a temperature of 40 degrees C and at a pressure of three atmospheres, the electronic stream increases . . ."

Schools in Oklahoma

(*Continued from page* 228)

pendent Districts is from $7.91 in McCurtain County, to $96.80 in Kingfisher. The extreme sums, however, are not typical because of the small number of Negro children in some of the counties. In the Independent Districts 25% of the counties spend less than $23.74 per capita for Negro education. Fifty percent spend less than $35.15 and 75% spend less than $47.36 per capita. The average gives a higher score for these Independent Districts than the median.

IN the rural separate school districts 25% of the counties pay less than $17.10 per capita, while the median score is $26.28. This indicates that 50% of the counties of Oklahoma pay less than this amount per capita for Negro pupils in separate rural schools. Combining the data for all Negro schools in Oklahoma, we have the following table:

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ATTENDANCE AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES IN ALL SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES
(1925-1926)

County	Students	Total Expen.	Per Capita
Atoka	417	$12,327	$29.56
Blaine	374	17,539	46.89
Bryan	658	10,070	15.30
Caddo	409	13,995	34.21
Canadian	252	16,216	64.34
Carter	1,428	42,228	29.57
Cherokee	197	5,247	26.63
Choctaw	1,599*	24,139	15.15
Cleveland	70	1,553	22.19
Coal	178	6,075	34.17
Commanche	251	8,086	32.21
Craig	181	10,662	58.90
Creek	2,773	81,809	29.53
Custer	42†	1,804	42.95
Garfield	186	16,760	90.10
Garvin	469	10,952	23.35
Grady	353	23,121	65.49
Greer	40	325	8.12
Haskell	102	2,415	23.67
Hughes	541	16,880	31.20
Jackson	241	4,075	16.86
Jefferson	87	2,755	31.66
Johnston	45	1,452	34.26
Kay	109	3,588	32.91
Kingfisher	559	33,292	59.55
Kiowa	270	4,983	18.45
Latimer	131	4,992	38.10
Leflore	468	9,533	20.36
Lincoln	1,289	45,070	34.96
Logan	1,953	75,240	38.52
Love	234	6,726	28.74
Major	11	1,625	147.25
Marshall	93	1,510	16.24
Mayes	213	4,226	19.84
Murray	85	2,018	24.68
Muskogee	5,957	156,453	26.26
McClain	208	6,835	32.85
McCurtain	2,744	24,754	9.02
McIntosh	2,218	26,673	12.02
Noble	189	8,042	42.55
Nowata	420	20,584	49.00
Okfuskee	2,431	40,407	16.62
Oklahoma	3,456	188,829	54.92
Okmulgee	3,683	94,445	25.64
Osage	296	10,988	37.08
Pawnee	247	12,151	49.15
Payne	507	14,938	29.46
Pittsburgh	655	19,458	29.70
Pontotoc	257	4,923	19.15
Pottawatomie	432	17,679	40.92
Pushmataha	88	2,319	26.35
Rogers	194	8,779	45.25
Seminole	1,307	21,566	16.50
Sequoyah	808	10,978	13.58
Stephens	66	1,983	30.07
Tillman	468	6,057	12.93
Tulsa	2,618	175,020	66.85
Wagoner	2,380	48,660	20.44
Washington	196	10,244	52.26
Totals	48,133	$1,456,143	$30.25

With a total of 48,133 students and expenditures for current expenses of $1,456,143, there is a range from $8.12 per capita in Greer County to $147.25 in Major County. Both these have very small enrollments. The median amount expended is $29.70.

In evaluating per capita expenditure, funds expended for permanent improvements were excluded. In many instances, this has served to lower the per capita for a particular county as maintenance expenses may have been cut down in order to appropriate a large amount for building purposes. It is just this feature, however, of the actual working out of legislation, which is objectionable. The Separate schools cannot float bonds as the Majority and Independent Districts are allowed to do. Moreover, in the case of those allowed to float bonds, the school fund has been allocated between the races on the basis of current expenditure and this explains the poor buildings which many Negro schools have in wealthy communities.

Oklahoma City is an example. If the county appropriated a large amount from its separate Negro school fund for buildings, it would have to cut down on administration and other costs and give the amount saved to the Negro schools. Or it would have to cut down the amount given for maintenance of the Negro schools. The county ought to be able to float bonds for building improvements of the Negro schools. But this question has never been taken before the courts.

Race Discrimination

IT is not easy to ascertain the relative expenditure for Negroes and whites in Oklahoma. Taking the figures of 1923-24, we have the amount expended by county for both Negroes and whites, and for 1925-6 the per capital expended for Negroes. The table follows:

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES

County	Negro 1925-6	Both Races 1923-4
Atoka	$29.56	$33.39
Blaine	46.89	43.34
Bryan	15.30	27.94
Caddo	34.21	31.10
Canadian	64.34	42.39
Carter	29.57	46.28
Cherokee	26.63	15.09
Choctaw	15.15	25.66
Cleveland	22.19	25.16
Coal	34.17	28.21
Commanache	32.21	32.81
Craig	58.90	35.14
Creek	29.53	45.66
Custer	42.95	43.75
Garfield	90.10	51.31
Garvin	23.35	28.67
Grady	65.49	38.14
Greer	8.12	37.31
Haskell	23.67	24.61
Hughes	31.20	29.44
Jackson	16.86	39.64
Jefferson	31.66	34.05
Johnston	34.26	30.78
Kay	32.91	46.39
Kingfisher	59.55	49.34
Kiowa	18.45	33.01
Latimer	38.10	24.85
Leflore	20.36	23.36
Lincoln	34.96	33.18
Logan	38.52	37.85
Love	28.74	36.08
Major	147.25	40.98
Marshall	16.24	28.39
Mayes	19.84	26.15
Murray	24.68	26.72
Muskogee	26.26	40.47
McClain	32.85	26.80
McCurtain	9.02	18.17
McIntosh	12.02	22.78
Noble	42.55	45.21
Nowata	49.00	53.35
Okfuskee	16.62	29.20
Oklahoma	54.92	68.61
Okmulgee	25.64	46.81
Osage	37.08	51.67
Pawnee	49.15	47.19
Payne	29.46	45.46
Pittsburgh	29.70	27.65
Pontotoc	19.15	28.96
Pottawatomie	40.92	33.14
Pushmataha	26.35	24.49
Rogers	45.25	39.88
Seminole	16.50	22.47
Sequoyah	13.58	23.33
Stephens	30.07	34.33
Tillman	12.93	45.05
Tulsa	66.85	64.57
Wagoner	20.44	31.22
Washington	52.26	67.66
Grand Averages	30.25	38.44

THERE is no doubt but what the figures for 1925, if they could be obtained, would show even more marked variations. In 1922, the per capita of expenditure for whites was $44.83. For Negroes in that year it was $25.01. In 1923 the two sums were: $43.60 and $25.83. In 1926, the Negro per capita had risen to $30.25. For the entire state and in 36 of the counties the per capita for

Negro education was less than the per capita for both races in 1923-24.

There is no doubt but that in all counties where any considerable Negro population exists, Negroes do not receive equal per capita in Oklahoma as required by law. Of course, without exception, all the counties in which a considerable Negro population live, show wide variation in the sums expended on the education of the Negro and the white child. If under present conditions the counties with a large Negro population were compelled to spend equal sums, they would cut down on their expenditures for roads and general administration. Thus the present unfortunate system actually penalizes the counties which have large Negro school population, as compared with other counties which have practically no Negro population. Already the program of Negro education in Oklahoma has been transferred from the school district to the county district in the majority of cases. It is imperative now that the delegation of responsibility be continued so as to make the state the central educational unit for what is and should be a state responsibility. In this way, counties with no Negro population would aid in bearing the cost now imposed upon areas where such population exists. If we compare the per capita expenditure for Negro education it is easy to see that Tulsa County with $48,779 in taxable property for each Negro child has a much smaller program in financing Negro education than McCurtain County, which has but $3,852. If $50 per capita is reasonable expenditure on Negro children, the following levies would have to be made in the following counties:

	Taxation in tenths of a mill
Noble County	4
Payne	5
Oklahoma	10
Tulsa	8
Pittsburgh	1.6
Carter	1.8
Okmulgee	3.1
Muskogee	4
Logan	4.2
Okfuskee	7.4
McCurtain	100.

THIS is a striking proof of present inequalities, rather the disinclination of various counties to educate their children. It is clear that Negro schools in Oklahoma are going to remain below par just as long as the county remains the unit of financial support.

Turning now to the salaries of teachers, we have the following comparisons:

AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS

		White	Negro
Independent Districts	1923	$1,237	$956
	1925—26		945
Rural Districts	1923	837	517
	1925—26		602
All Districts	1925—26		745

We may add to this the salaries for rural teachers in twelve selected Okla-

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homa counties where there is the largest Negro school population.

When compared with white teachers in rural districts, the Negro teacher is underpaid in every county listed above. The ratio of underpayment varies from more than 2 to 1 in Choctaw and Okfuskee counties to a very slight difference in Oklahoma county.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS — RURAL DISTRICTS ('25-'26)

County	White Men	Negro Men	White Women	Negro Women	All Whites	All Negroes
Carter	$1,238		$909		$1,016	$718
Choctaw	874	$365	715	$339	767	343
Creek	1,510	1,000	1,194	728	1,307	784
Lincoln	839	721	789	688	802	702
Muskogee	998	988	855	765	899	810
McIntosh	938	453	695	388	791	401
McCurtain	836	505	614	375	680	410
Okfuskee	1,262	554	925	486	1,024	501
Oklahoma	1,059	1,272	851	795	891	838
Okmulgee	1,327	738	1,036	657	1,118	673
Tulsa	1,542	612	966	835	1,145	734
Wagoner	1,006	575	916	597	936	591

Efficiency of the Schools

One measure of the efficiency of any school system is afforded by the degree to which it holds its students. In the Oklahoma Separate and Independent Districts 1924-25, we have the following figures for 47,811 pupils:

Grades	
1	28.8%
2	12.3
3	12.5
4	12.3
5	10.6
6	7.9
7	5.7
8	4.2
9	2.0
10	1.2
11	0.8
12	0.7

In other words, only 4.7% of the pupils enrolled in the entire system are in the high school grades. There is an especially abrupt loss at the beginning of the sixth grade, and there is a much larger shrinkage among Negro pupils than among whites. One reason, of course, is the economic and social pressure and to this must be added the inferior school accommodations for Negroes and the fact that in many rural districts no high school grades are provided at all for Negroes. Among Negroes, too, the males leave school in greater proportion than the females. This is true among whites but it is accentuated among Negroes. Teaching forms almost the only avenue of economic escape for Negro girls and in the long run it means that the women are being better educated than the men with resultant difficulties in marriage alliances.

N. A. A. C. P.

(*Continued from page* 229)

have their own correspondents in Europe and Asia, have clubbed together. They have clubbed together in the Associated Press, the United Press and other newsgathering and news distributing agencies, which serve all the member newspapers alike.

In recognition of the effort and expense involved in this purveying of news, the newspapers universally give credit to the source of what they print. If the Associated Press furnished the news item, they print the letters A. P. or "By Associated Press", by way of acknowledgement and of giving credit where credit is due. It is just like quoting from someone's book. When you quote from another man's book, you do not leave it to be assumed that the passage quoted is your own. It is put in quotation marks and usually the name of the source is given.

In this matter of giving due credit, some of the colored editors still lag behind. For the most part, almost universally, when a news item is printed, or an editorial copied, they are fair enough to acknowledge their indebtedness to the source of their material. But there are some few who seem either ignorant of their obligations, or deliberately desirous of being unfair.

Now the N. A. A. C. P. each week, sends to colored editors all over the country, a press service, containing news of interest to colored readers. This news comes from friends in England, Germany and France; from correspondents in the South; from publishers and magazine editors; from publications both American and European. Incidentally, when there is need for concerted action by colored people throughout the United States, for the common good, the N. A. A. C. P. press service enables the colored editors quickly to inform their readers. And the results obtained have often been astounding.

This N. A. A. C. P. press service goes free of charge to every colored editor in the United States who asks for it, and who prints it without distorting the items sent him, giving due credit to the source. About 95 per cents of the colored editors faithfully observe these rules of common decency.

But there is a five per cent which does not. I have before me a colored newspaper published in Chicago claiming to have the largest circulation of any in the country. On the first page of its second section, issue of May 19, this Chicago colored newspaper quotes an editorial from the New York

World. The New York *World* editorial commented on the absence of lynchings in the first four months of 1928, breaking a 39-year record, and specifically credited the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with publishing that information. More than thirty white newspapers throughout the country published such editorials, every one of them taking care to properly credit the N. A. A. C. P. as the source of their information.

Yet the Chicago colored newspaper in directly quoting the *World* editorial went to the trouble of mutilating it. The Chicago *Defender* cut the name of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People out of the editorial it was quoting from the the New York *World*. Quite aside from the animus it displays against the N. A. A. C. P. this act of mutilation was a gross offense against the common decency of newspaper practice.

Colored editors often complain of unfair treatment at the hands of the white press. And their complaint has too often been justified. But for their complaints to have force colored editors must come before the court of public opinion with clean hands. Let the colored editors not be in the position of the pot which calls the kettle black.

H. J. S.

The Browsing Reader

(*Continued from page* 231)

Johnson, that Negroes in the North are at last having their first real contact with skill.

White is to black as gold is to silver in Panama, according to W. A. Gaskin, writing of race discrimination in the *Nation* for May 30. There are two classes of employees in the Canal Zone, the one designated as the "gold", or white American employees, and the other as the "silver", or black West Indian employees. Here again is the story of the same sort of race prejudice we meet in the heart of the South. As Mr. Gaskin says: "Wherever two or three Americans are gathered together in any region below the Mason and Dixon line, the race question is present also."

H. N. Brailsford writes on "Egypt, Empire and League", in the *New Republic* for May 30. Mr. Brailsford says that the Egyptians never were a warlike race, and that they endure, and from all indications, will continue to endure, the grossest oppressions with slavish quiescence. Egypt, he says, is as prone to incur the displeasure of Downing Street, as Cuba is to incur that of Wall Street.

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R. S. WILKINSON, President.

vest fields—school in the cool, budded spring—school in the hot, leafy corn fields—this is the picture of Penn School in St. Helena's Island which Rossa B. Cooley paints in the June *Survey Graphic*. On this dusky sea isle, an all year school, close to the life of the community, moves with the four seasons and touches vitally the life of a rural people. Miss Cooley says that it will take some time for Penn School, with "Acres for Class Rooms", to prove itself, but that the experiment is quite worth the time and money expended. Winold Reiss illustrates the article with portraits from life.

Julia Peterkin writes of "A Proudful Fellow", in *Century* for May. This story is different from the usual popular magazine story only in the fact that its white-souled characters are ebony-hued, and that they have been transplanted from the usual city apartment house to a hidden rural community. Miss Peterkin weaves the inevitable "triangle" story about the love and trust and admiration of Earth Wine for his slender, golden wife; and how she sent him off on a mission of duty so that she might be able to shower her love on her brother-in-law. Earth returns at the dramatic moment and in the manner of the true tragedian, pulls out his gun and kills his adored one.

MARVEL JACKSON.

The Far Horizon

(*Continued from page* 238)

tree was cut down there, and beauty perished, and greenswards withered, and only white landlords fatten.

* * *

He entered the university, working his way. In the summer time he went to Detroit where he served as a red-cap in the Michigan Central Railway Station, carrying baggage for the people, saving tips for his education. During the winter months he tended the library of Harriet Beecher Stowe School in the afternoons.

And, so four years passed and the time came for the oratorical contest. Others in the contest had only their own glory at stake in it; he must win for the sake of his people that men might think more generously of them.

If he won, there might be here and there a person in whose heart would be sown one seed of tolerance, friendliness or respect.

* * *

Eight were in the contest and he was the sixth to speak. The audience was already a bit tired from hearing five orations. This was a handicap, but he had from birth carried handicaps; to be a Negro is a handicap.

The audience stirred from its torpor when the Negro boy launched into his oration. His was more than his own voice, but the voice of all his people

speaking for justice. He was speaking of despised minorities; his people was one of them. Wasn't Christ of the minority? he asked. Wasn't Socrates? Wasn't Galileo? And weren't Christ and Socrates and Galileo persecuted? . . . And hadn't the opinion of mankind vindicated them in the fullnes of time.

And when the eight orations had been completed, the judges did not take long to decide that Theodore Berry's was the best.

He had beaten through another door for himself; he had gained a glory for his people . . . There are harder doors still to be beaten down.

* * *

Next year Theodore Berry will enter law school.

MR. McGROARTY AND THE CRISIS

JOHN STEVENS McGROARTY, who writes an interesting page, "Seen From the Green Verdugo Hills", for the Sunday Magazine of the Los Angeles, California, *Times,* and who staged the magnificent pageant "California", has just renewed his subscription to THE CRISIS. And this is the way he talks about it in his column:

Well, as we were saying, it is amazing the number of magazines that are turned off the printing presses in this country, and a lot of them maybe not worth reading.

Now, we, ourself, have not the time to read more than a few magazines each month. But there is one that we always read. And just the other day we dug up $1.50 for another year's subscription to it. We just can't do without it, if only for our soul's sake.

We think of this magazine as a crystal spring at which we drink. Its literary contents are of the very finest degree of excellence. It contains the best poetry and the purest prose that we are able to find anywhere in current publications. We would gladly go fasting one day in the year to save up $1.50 that we might not be without the delight of this lovely thing.

It is a magazine published by Negroes, contributed to by Negroes and managed by Negroes.

The American people at large cannot possibly be aware of the great fact that among Negro people of our country there has been created by themselves a marvelous world of their own in which beauty and culture sit enthroned.

REACTIONS

SOMETIMES it is difficult to fathom or predict the sort of reaction that Americans have toward colored people. Here are two which are typical. There is published in Chicago by a lodge of white Masons, a little paper called the *Pleodian.* From the July, 1927 number we quote the following:

One cannot look upon the black race without a keen sense of admiration over

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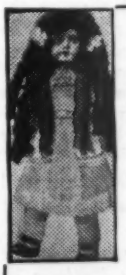
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CAFETERIA

THE CRISIS

proposes to feature and expand this column. Will our friends write us of their experience and recommend hotels in all leading cities?

the wonders they have accomplished.

A trifle over a half century ago they were slaves, with undeveloped minds, and for many years thereafter they continued to live in great ignorance and superstition.

Today we have members of the colored race who are high in every walk of life; men who have come from an obscure beginning and have amassed great wealth; men who are leaders in every line of business; men who are great educators and are looked up to and respected by not only their own race, but by members of the white race.

However much we may admire the great progress of the black man, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the two races do not blend. This fact is recognized by the leaders of the black race themselves. Those leaders, highly educated men, are not backward in admitting this fact and likewise admitting that they are working among their own race with no desire to mingle with the whites, but merely to help their own people to a greater degree of success and to attain higher standards of living.

It was our pleasure to attend, very recently, the graduating exercises of one of our great public educational institutions. Most of the graduates were young white women. There were some white men and some colored men and women.

It was with quite a shock that we observed in the long line of graduates who filed in, two by two, colored girls walking with white girls. And we nearly fell out of our chair when we observed a great big black, burly Negro promenading along with a sweet looking little white girl for a partner.

Turning now to the South we find Eugene Talmadge, Commissioner of Agriculture, of the State of Georgia, taking a trip to New Orleans. On the front page of the *Market Bulletin* he comments on his experiences.

While in the city I visited three of the large hotels, the Montelon, the St. Charles and the Roosevelt. These hotels will compare favorably with the best in Atlanta. I noticed in each of these hotels, that all of their help was white people. White girls running the elevators, white waitresses in the cafes, white bellboys and porters, white doormen and white transportation clerks.

There is a large army of ambitious young white girls and young white boys in every city in Georgia, that want and need employment. I would be glad to see some of our hotels take the lead in Georgia and have all white help in these positions. Our girls and boys need the work and it will improve the morale of your hotels. It may seem that I am diverging a little from the topic that I should discuss, in referring to this, but it has been acutely drawn to my attention in the last two and a half months that there are thousands of our white girls and boys that are deserving and wanting work and cannot find it, right in the city of Atlanta.

Usually hotel employees in the South are colored.

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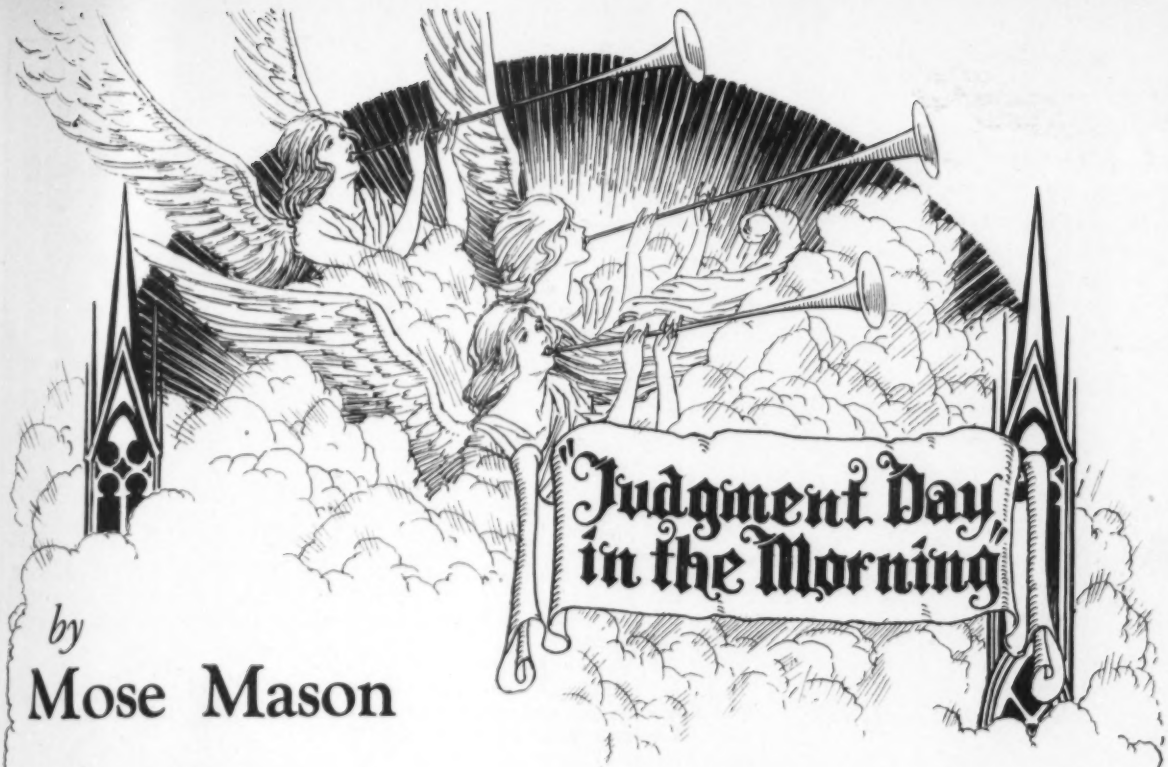

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